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IZVESTIYA SURVEYS RESULTS OF LATEST CSCE SESSION

PM291323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch under the rubric "At the Madrid Meeting": "Realism and Good Will Are Needed"]

[Text] Madrid -- A recess has been announced at the Madrid meeting until 9 February next year.

The present stage of the meeting began 2 months ago, and during this time the representatives of the 35 CSCE participant countries, despite all the complexities and difficulties, have made significant progress in preparing a weighty, generally acceptable final document. This was considerably assisted by the Soviet delegation, which arrived in Madrid with the firm intention of concentrating all effort on resolving the questions which still remain unresolved right from the outset. All the socialist community countries firmly adhered to the same line. Certain Western states also applied their efforts to this.

However, the stand of the leading NATO countries, notably the United States and Britain, remained different. They tried right from the start, as is known, to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation. This time, too, their representatives did their utmost to prevent the forum's work being carried out in a businesslike rhythm, without artificial delays and procrastination and in a realistic and constructive key. In the last few days they raised a fuss over Poland, attempting to interfere in its internal affairs. These unseemly attempts were resolutely rejected by the socialist countries' delegations.

Addressing the last plenary session before the recess, L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, emphasized that, thanks to the efforts of the neutral and nonaligned countries' delegations, the participants in the meeting have received a new draft final document. The Soviet delegation has already declared that this draft can be a basis for further fruitful work on concluding the Madrid meeting. We reaffirm this, as well as the remarks which we made about this draft at the previous plenary session and in working contacts.

We do not underestimate the difficulties which will have to be surmounted on the homestretch, the Soviet delegation head declared. The meeting participants still have to reach agreement on a number of complex and "sensitive"--as it is customary to term them--problems. The work on them demands special precision and a carefully weighed, comprehensive assessment of all the constituent elements of the final document of the Madrid meeting.

There is no doubt that, provided the necessary political will and realism are displayed by all the participant states, the way will be opened up to the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. It can and must make a substantial contribution to removing the threat of war and strengthening peace on the European Continent and throughout the world. The peoples expect this.

DEVELOPING STATES' LIBERATION STRUGGLE DEEPENS

PM040843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 5

[Prof I. Kovalenko book review: "An Analysis of the Eastern People's Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] Publication of the three-volume "Foreign Countries of the East and the Present Day" [Zarubezhnyy Vostok i Sovremennost.] (Footnote: Editorial team: G.F. Kim (chairman) and others. Volumes 1-3. Moscow, Nauka publishing house, 1980-1981) is a notable phenomenon in Soviet oriental studies.

Elaborating on the basis of a great deal of factual material a number of the fundamental theoretical provisions advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th and previous CPSU Congresses, the authors examine in detail the present stage of the revolutionary process in liberated countries and problems of inequality of socioeconomic and political development, formation of a new infrastructure and superstructure, deepening of class differentiation, exacerbation of the ideological struggle and further growth of the influence of ideas of scientific socialism on the peoples' liberation movement.

The authors' attention is centered on the most complex questions of the anti-imperialist struggle linked with the persistent attempts of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles to switch to the counteroffensive against the forces of national liberation. As the work rightly notes, present-day neocolonialism is a system of economic, social, military, cultural and other institutions and measures designed to "catalyze the processes of the establishment of capitalist production relationships in countries with mixed economies with a view to keeping them within the system of semicolonial exploitation inherent in the very structure of present-day imperialism."

The expansionist policy of the most aggressive Western imperialist circles is encountering growing resistance from the peoples of the liberated countries who rely on their natural allies, the socialist community countries. The young Asian and African states' weight and authority in international affairs is growing. At the same time liberated countries' opportunities in the international life of our time are as yet far from fully revealed. Convincing evidence of this is provided, in particular, by the tremendous untapped potential latent in the Nonaligned Movement which, despite its internal nonhomogeneity and contradictions, is developing within the context of the worldwide revolutionary process.

When studying specific historical material from various countries and regions in the Afro-Asian world, any objective researcher inevitably comes into contact with many specific features of the social evolution of society. These features include, for example, the dominance of precapitalist-type classes and groups, the relatively great proportional weight of the urban and rural middle classes, the formation in countries undergoing capitalist development of a ruling elite originating from the top echelon of exploiter classes and groups, the considerable number of paupers, declasse elements, lumpen proletarians in society and so forth. Another equally important aspect of this process is linked with the formation of an industrial [promyshlennyy], including a large-scale industrial [industrialnyy], proletariat. By the late seventies and early eighties the factory and plant proletariat -- that is, modern-type workers linked with machines and machinery and constituting the backbone of the working class -- accounted for between one-fourth and one-third of the entire army of hired labor.

It is noteworthy that detailed analysis of the substantial shifts in the socioeconomic infrastructure, socio-class structure and ideological situation is logically interlinked in the book with the main subject of the study -- the steady deepening and broadening of the anti-imperialist, democratic and revolutionary process in the liberated countries, a process subjected to in-depth theoretical assessment in the documents and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The reader will find in the three volumes a vast amount of diverse material devoted to the problems of popular struggle for a noncapitalist path of development, a socialist orientation and the solution of the agrarian and peasant question and the nationalities question. In a whole number of Afro-Asian countries this movement is headed by vanguard parties of the working people which have adopted scientific socialism and are persistently transforming the political-organizational structure on this basis. Pondering the prospects for the further positive evolution of leftist detachments of revolutionary democracy, the book's authors note that for these parties the current decade (the eighties) will be a period of intensive struggle to create a new system of power, a new economic structure and a new, genuinely national and popular culture in order to create the material preconditions for the subsequent transition to socialism.

In turn, the successful resolution of these objectively ripe tasks of social revolution is inconceivable without the maturation of the subjective factor, particularly the unity of all leftist forces and the consolidation of a broad alliance of revolutionary democrats and communists, the most consistent expressers of the broad popular masses' revolutionary aspirations.

The publication under review contains a detailed analysis of the problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between world socialism and the liberated countries, cooperation which differs fundamentally from Western imperialist states' "aid" by virtue of its progressive social content. Embodying a new, genuinely equal and mutually advantageous type of international economic relations, this cooperation is radically improving the position of the liberated states in the world economy, "exerting a fruitful influence on the organization of their economic activity and their achievement of economic self-sufficiency and creating new conditions for building a national economy."

In the liberated countries active opposition to neocolonialist expansion coupled with reliance on world socialism is intensifying progressive social trends linked with policies aimed at industrialization and the formation of an industrial proletariat and qualified national cadres.

By the beginning of the eighties over 4,600 industrial and other national economic projects had been or were being built in developing countries with the assistance of CEMA states. Here the total of long-term credits granted to liberated countries by the CEMA states is in excess of R16 billion. Cooperation in the field of training national cadres is on a large scale.

The authors of the three-volume work show that the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis and the principles of equality is historically law-governed. They rightly note that the eighties will see renewed impetus given to progressive forms of production, scientific and technical cooperation between socialist and developing countries and to production-sharing, specialization and division of labor between them with the aim of asserting a new international economic order and eliminating imperialist dominance in international economic relations.

While generalizing fundamental phenomena and trends of social development in the seventies, the book under review is oriented toward the future. It reveals the prospects for the further deepening of the revolutionary process in the Afro-Asian region on the basis of the consolidation of the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

SCANDALS IN WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION NOTED

LD042106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to foreign information agencies, in the very near future the dismissal of Allen, the U.S. President's national security aide, will be announced in Washington. He is the hero of the latest noisy scandal in the American capital, after having been accused of financial intrigues and taking bribes. The Reagan administration, our commentator observes, tries to shield Allen and spare him from legal proceedings. The Justice Department even declared that it saw no violation of the law in the President's aide taking bribes from Japanese journalists. Public indignation took on such dimensions, however, that the White House made the decision to sacrifice the high-ranking bribe-taker. It is considered that the present assistant secretary of state, Clark, will be appointed in his place. This former Californian judge, as the CBS television company pointed out, has not the slightest knowledge of foreign policy; on the other hand he incidentally, like Allen, is among the President's closest friends.

It should be said that Reagan has far surpassed his predecessors in the post of president in the matter of appointing his friends or supporters to responsible posts. Senator Mathias stated recently that about 44 percent of all appointments of U.S. ambassadors abroad are a form of payment for support for Reagan during the election campaign.

The moral -- or more accurately, immoral -- nature of the Reagan team is shown by the fact that investigations are being conducted not only into the Allen affair. Donovan, the secretary of labor, has been exposed for taking bribes and links with organized crime. At one time the head of a construction firm in the state of New Jersey, he paid gangsters a huge sum to keep the workers in check. It has come to light that Casey, director of CIA, made active use of the Multiponics Company, which he headed, in order to pay off his personal debts. What is more, the Justice Department is carrying out investigations into some of his dubious connections with foreign governments.

Two days ago it became known that the House of Representatives intends to conduct investigations into the activities of Watt, secretary of the interior. Thus four of Reagan's closest associates are already under investigation. The U.S. press poses the reasonable question: Who is next?

ALLEN RESIGNATION SHOWS DEPTH OF CORRUPTION

LD050924 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 5 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhamov]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan, TASS -- The White House has officially announced the resignation of Richard Allen as assistant to the President for national security affairs. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark has been appointed to the post. The announcement followed the U.S. President's personal meeting with Allen.

The decision of the White House is a forced step aimed at preventing a further spread of the notorious political scandal. The scandal flared up after Allen was caught in receiving money from Japanese journalists who with his aid took an interview from the U.S. President's wife, in accepting expensive gifts as well as in a number of shady and not disinterested machinations.

Lately Allen has been on "administration leave", while the Justice Department, the FBI and a special group in the White House had to start investigating the accusations brought against him.

And although when announcing Allen's resignation the White House asserted that there was no violation of the existing laws on his part and although observers regard the pronouncements as putting a good face on the matter and as an attempt to hush up as soon as possible the case which has brought lots of trouble to the administration.

Allen's resignation has shown once again the depth of corruption in the top echelons in the present Washington administration which, upon being in power for less than a year, proved involved in several political scandals already. Observers point out that the question now is whether the Allen case is really the last one and not a precursor of new scandals.

There is also another side to this case. The U.S. press repeatedly reported acute differences between Allen and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is notable for arrogance, toughness and who has pretensions to the implicitness of his judgments in foreign-policy matters. All this is indicative of discord inside the present Washington administration and of the lack of a clear-cut, thought-out and well-considered course.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY COURSE

LD031516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- The new U.S. administration's foreign policy course, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA today, is a course aimed at military-political confrontation with the socialist countries, at stepping up international tension and at increasing the struggle against the national liberation movements. Washington's "new policy" represents a regeneration of the United States' old and now even more unrealistic and dangerous claims to world leadership.

Force was proclaimed to be the main instrument of foreign policy, the author recalls. Feverish escalation of the United States' military machine began, which is enormous as it is, and the production of even more "refined" and destructive weapons' systems was also started. A new program was announced for further developing America's strategic nuclear arsenals. The plans which the Republicans inherited from the Carter administration for the deployment in West Europe of 572 nuclear Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles were urged on with redoubled energy as was the knocking together and training of the 200,000 strong Rapid Deployment Forces. Ignoring the protests of the world public, the serial production of the neutron weapons was announced. The United States' military budget rose unprecedentedly: In the 1981 financial year -- $161.8 billion; in 1982 -- over $200 billion; and in the coming 5 years -- almost $1.5 trillion. One was able to hear ever more frequently reckless and cynical considerations issuing from Washington about the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war on European territory. Pressure was stepped up on the United States' NATO allies and on other aggressive military-political blocs with the aim of involving them in wrecking detente, in the arms race and in the punitive operations in the "Third World."

Taken together, the author goes on, this signified an attempt by the most aggressive imperialist circles to "break into the lead," to change the established military-strategic balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in their favor, a striving to speak to the peoples in the language of diktat, and an intention to turn back processes of social renewal in the world which were "unacceptable" to the monopolies.

An aggressive external policy of confrontation, the international affairs journalist notes, was supplemented by a no less marked rightwing, blatantly class line at home, a further freeing of the hands of capital, an assault on the social gains of the working people, and a "tightening of the screws" in socio-political life, making it necessary to talk of a rebirth of McCarthyism.

The transfer of the levers of state power on the banks of the Potomac into the hands of an extreme rightwing subdivision of one of two bourgeois parties, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes, does not signify the complete and irreversible acceptance of this policy by the whole U.S. "establishment." Confrontation between the two tendencies in the politics of ruling circles in the United States -- the irrational and the realistic -- has not been ended. It has simply retreated into the background, but one feels that it will make itself felt as the lack of prospects and the ruinous and dangerous nature of Washington's present course become more and more clear.

'REAGAN'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT' TO PENTAGON ASSESSED

LD310452 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Dec (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has offered a New Year's gift to the Pentagon by signing a bill on the appropriation in the current financial year of $199.7 billion for specific military programs of the Department of Defense. This is $26 billion more than last year.

The funds provided by the law do not exhaust all U.S. military expenditures. Thus, approximately $6 billion have been allocated for the nuclear programs of the Department of Energy. After the abolition of this department a special administration of the Department of Commerce will be in charge of these programs. Generally speaking 1981 proved to be a record year for appropriations aimed at military preparations, which for the first time in U.S. history have exceeded the $200 billion mark.

A superprogram for the nuclear arms race, adopted by the Reagan administration last autumn, provides for a sharp increase in Pentagon appropriations. This 5-year program, which will cost the American taxpayers a fantastic amount, namely $1.5 trillion, devotes primary attention to the development and production of the new system of strategic armaments.

The MX intercontinental ballistic missile as well as the new B-18 strategic bomber are among these armaments.

These armaments are first-strike systems. Their accelerated development is carried out against the background of statements by administration officials about the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war and "a warning" [predupreditelnyy] nuclear explosion in the event of an armed conflict in Europe. All this shows that Washington, while advocating reduction of strategic armaments in words, in reality is conducting a course aimed at their buildup in order to disturb the present approximate parity of forces between the USSR and the United States in the military-strategic field and to obtain military superiority for the American side.

Considerable funds from the new budget are also allocated: for the development of yet another type of warplane, the "Stealth" aircraft, which is "invisible" to radar; for a sharp expansion of the Navy; for purchases of new and large consignments of missiles, aircraft, tanks and other military equipment.

Over $7 billion have been allocated, according to the law, for military construction -- the development of new and expansion of already existing U.S. military bases and other facilities of the Pentagon both in the United States and in other areas of the globe which Washington has arbitrarily declared "spheres of vital interest" for the United States. The unprecedented U.S. military budget is yet one more proof that the Reagan administration follows a course aimed at further aggravating the international situation, at reviving the "cold war" and preparing fresh military adventures.

AMERICANS WILL SUFFER FROM U.S. SANCTIONS

LD011210 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jan, TASS -- "Many Americans remember well," Nikolay Kurdyumov -- PRAVDA's Washington correspondent -- writes in the newspaper today, "the setbacks suffered by the Carter administration -- apart from the damage caused to the interests of American businessmen, to say nothing of the damage to normal Soviet-American relations in general -- because of its rash discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union, specifically, in the commercial and economic field. Hence, it is easy to understand that the decision of President Reagan to repeat the venture of his predecessor and to revive the cold war over the developments in Poland undesirable to Washington, failed to arouse any patriotic enthusiasm in the broad sections of the American population. On the contrary, the provocative actions of the Reagan administration caused wariness, concern and apprehension that Reagan's policy, far from promising any laurels for its initiators, is fraught with serious adverse consequences for the United States itself and tends to aggravate international tension."

Americans commentators agree, the correspondent says, that in a situation when the U.S. economy is in a period of recession, when production is being curtailed everywhere and when unemployment is on the increase, the adverse consequences of the government's policy are apparent to all. This was admitted yesterday by the President's adviser Edwin Meese who said in a televised interview that the unfortunate Americans will have to pay for the President's decision.

It is feared in U.S. business circles, the correspondent goes on, that the arbitrary actions of the Reagan administration undermine the foundations of Soviet-American trade. American exports to the Soviet Union have been restricted in recent years, the press says. Thus a spokesman for Dresser Industries, an American company, stated that already before the latest discriminatory measures it was "almost impossible" for American businessmen to export machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union. The company's licence for the export of oil-industry equipment, for instance, was cancelled by Washington in 1980.

Richard Bell, president of Riceland Foods in Arkansas, who participated in the preparation of the first long-term Soviet-American agreement on grain, described the sanctions of the Reagan administration as a "sad day" for American farmers. The decision to freeze talks on a new agreement is tantamount to an embargo. In the opinion of experts trade sanctions will especially hit hard at American agriculture. The newspaper quotes an economist from the Department of Agriculture of the USA as saying: The matter is that we need the Russians more than they need us.

ADMINISTRATION, EMPLOYERS SUPPRESS TU RIGHTS

LD040838 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS -- "The gross flouting of trade union rights by the U.S. administration and monopolies, their offensive on the gains of the working people -- such are American realities," writes the newspaper PRAVDA in an article "Trade Union 'Liberty', Washington-Way". And when in the United States they venture yet another hostile propaganda hullabaloo around that or other socialist country, PRAVDA writes, this is done not only to aggravate the international situation, to whip up the arms race and the militaristic psychosis, but also to divert the attention of working America from the suppression of trade union and other liberties in the United States itself, from the U.S. administration's anti-people's policy, from mass unemployment.

The newspaper cites new data on repressions perpetrated by the American administration against air traffic controllers, who were on strike, on whom the administration pounded very brutal repressions.

By severe repressions against air traffic controllers Reagan is trying to intimidate and put to the knees the whole trade union movement, believes the chairman of the American Federation of Government Employees Kenneth Blaylock, PRAVDA writes.

The employers, who got such a powerful support from the administration, PRAVDA writes, also intend to take a tough stand when labour bargaining agreements are to be signed anew in the next few months. Such agreements are to be signed anew by approximately four million members of trade unions of federal, state and municipal institutions, textile workers, workers of chemical, electro-technical, rubber, car building industries.

The companies Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, having availed themselves of the U.S. administration's support, set an ultimatum to the car builders' trade union: either revision of the agreement which expires only late next year, or new mass dismissals.

The monopolists launched a frontal attack on the car builders. They resort to all means -- from declarations on the need for "recovering" production to blackmail, intimidation, attempts to divide the working and dismissed trade union members. General Motors temporarily suspended about 40,000 workers and declared that if the labour bargaining agreement was not revised, many of them will not get back their jobs at the enterprise.

Chrysler and Ford act in a similar way.

Monopolists of other industries already use methods of car building concerns, PRAVDA writes. The refusal of the trade union leaders from class struggle, people's growing fear of becoming jobless, the use of strikebreakers -- all this now enables the employers, just as the administration, to dictate the working people their rules of the game. But the suppression of trade union rights in America -- this is not only the crushed trade union of air traffic controllers, ultimatums of car building and other concerns, but also ruthless cuts of various social programmes, including aid to the unemployed.

"The rabid anti-communism, the conciliatory policy of the leadership of the AFL-CIO fully untied the hands of the Reagan administration for a further massive offensive on the trade union rights", the newspaper writes.

U.S. 'ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE' BASE IN CHINA REPORTED

YOMIURI SHIMBUN Report

LD041020 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, a military base in northwestern China is used by the United States for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union. Commentary is by our observer Viktor Olin:

As follows from an article carried by YOMIURI SHIMBUN, there are American servicemen at the base built near the nuclear testing ground at Lop Nor. This, the newspaper points out, has been confirmed by government and military sources in Japan. The base began to be hastily constructed after the dismantlement of American electronic surveillance facilities in Iran following the revolution there. The Pentagon had an urgent need to make up for their loss. That was how the base was built in the immediate vicinity of the border with the Soviet Union and it became operational last summer.

Whether by chance or not its inauguration coincided with a visit to China by the United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who, according to reports then, coordinated in Beijing an extensive program for Sino-American cooperation in various fields, the military cooperation included. At the end of his visit Alexander Haig promised to consider the possibility of supplying China with advanced weapons as part of its cooperation in the military field.

The result of the agreement soon became quite evident. Only a few months later Washington made public lists of weapons and military equipment to be shipped to China to comply with its requests. The delivery of computers and spares for the transport planes sought earlier was promised, too. The United States Department of Commerce was instructed to simplify as much as possible the procedure of issuing export licenses for military materials shipped to China.

There is full ground to believe that American-Chinese cooperation goes far beyond what is now common knowledge. American news media have also reported on the existence in China of another two bases of electronic espionage near the border with the Soviet Union. There have also been reported talks being under way on granting ships of the United States 7th Fleet the right to call at Chinese ports for vital supplies.

It would be naive to assume that a community of interests lies at the base of American-Chinese military cooperation. On the contrary, this cooperation is motivated by a selfish desire to profit at the partner's expense. Beijing lays claims to vast territories in neighboring states (?and) hopes to make, with the aid of American weapons, its armed forces an instrument that would make it possible to carry out its plans of expansion. Washington, which has made it a practice to proclaim various regions zones of American vital interests, for its part hopes to ensure these interests by Chinese hands. But such designs are no doubt fraught with dangerous consequences both for the two nations and their neighbors.

Glebov Commentary

OW050613 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] According to reports by news agencies of various countries, the United States has built an electronic monitoring station near Lop Nur in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in China. Construction of the station has reportedly been completed and it is now manned by U.S. personnel. Glebov, our station observer, writes in this connection:

The imperialists are finding the going tougher and tougher. The people of most countries are increasingly aware of the detriment to their national interests and to the cause of peace posed by U.S. military involvement. Not only have they realized the dangers, but they have moreover taken active steps to forestall further military involvement by the United States.

After the overthrow of the monarchical rule in Iran, all U.S. military installations within its boundaries were dismantled and military agreements with Washington were scrapped. The triumph of the April revolution in Afghanistan has dealt heavy blows to the interests of the Pentagon. The U.S. imperialists regarded Afghanistan as a base for conducting disruptive activities against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations, as well as to undermine national liberation movements in Asia. The heavy losses suffered by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina have completely discredited their prestige in Asia.

However, over the past few years the Beijing rulers have repeatedly offered assistance to the U.S. imperialists. As long as 3 years ago, Deng Xiaoping, during his visit to the United States, pledged to render assistance to the Pentagon. To substantiate this promise, the Beijing rulers launched a massive invasion against Vietnam in February 1979 to serve as revenge for the U.S. defeat in that country.

At that time, many newspapers in various countries reported that a secret U.S. installation of a military nature was under construction in China in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's proposal. It is further reported that the United States has dispatched personnel from the administrative office [as heard] of the National Security Council to work in Chinese intelligence and military organizations. In this connection, the U.S. clandestine action journal [as heard] has pointed out: The Beijing authorities have made a commitment to supply the U.S. with relevant intelligence through these advisers in China. It is also reported that the higher Beijing leaders have also agreed to open China's seaports to U.S. warships.

Thus, we can see that the setting up of a U.S. military base in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is by no means a pioneering step or an isolated action of the Beijing rulers in collusion with the imperialist reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists should feel perfectly content because what they failed to achieve in the 1940's and 1950's by armed invasion and economic embargo has now been realized with the assistance of the Beijing leaders. Generally speaking, the open-door policy of the Beijing leaders is aimed at turning China into imperialist territory just like that under the Chiang Kai-shek regime. However, the Chinese people, who have suffered enormous losses in striving to cast off foreign and social oppression, will never approve of this.

BEIJING SEEN SUPPORTING U.S., NATO AGAINST USSR

LD311914 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 31 Dec 81

["Beijing Propaganda Supporting Anti-Soviet Campaign" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- Each time bourgeois propaganda launches some or other anti-Soviet campaign, Beijing joins in, picking up lies and slander concocted by the reactionary circles of the United States and Western countries. Beijing propagandists do not exert themselves to provide "facts" and "argumentation". They borrow all this from bourgeois propaganda. No sooner had President of the United States Ronald Reagan declared that the peace movement and mass anti-war demonstrations in West European countries are "financed" by Moscow than organs of Beijing's mass media took up this vicious allegation. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO asserts that the peace movement has been organized with Soviet "material assistance", has been "instigated" by the Soviet Union in order to "split the Western alliance" and that the methods of demanding peace by participants in the movement are "incorrect".

Playing into the hands of the militaristic circles of the United States and the West that are concerned over the growth of anti-war attitudes in West European countries, Chinese propaganda is grossly distorting the essence and character of the anti-war movement in West European countries.

It is well known that the peace movement in West European countries unites representatives of various parties and public organizations. Its participants are convinced that the struggle against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and the production of neutron weapons, for disarmament and detente is the struggle for genuine national interest, for their life and future. Therefore, the allegations that they have been "bribed" by Moscow are utter nonsense.

Hastening to support its senior partner, the United States, Beijing presents the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy U.S. nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe as actions "for the benefit of peace" for they, allegedly, "help overcome the decay of the U.S. Armed Forces" and make them capable of opposing the alleged 'Soviet menace".

And Beijing resorts to outright lies by asserting that "Soviet missiles have already been deployed in large numbers while the question of U.S. missiles is being decided only on paper". Beijing propagandists keep mum about the fact that these Soviet missiles are only a counterbalance, a defence against U.S. forward-based nuclear means that have long been deployed in Western Europe and are trained in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is, indeed, an unsavoury gimmick.

Beijing openly crossed into the camp of the enemies of detente and peace, is striving to intensify international tensions, is instigating the United States and NATO to turn Europe into an arena of nuclear war and Europeans into nuclear hostages. Declaring against the mass movement of peace champions in West European countries, Beijing shows once more whose side it is on, whose interests it is protecting.

PRC OBJECTIONS TO U.S.-TAIWAN TIES 'OSTENTATIOUS'

LD042100 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 4 Jan 82

[By TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman and later the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO came out with threatening philippics over the U.S. administration's decision to sell Taiwan a large consignment of spare parts of American military equipment. The Foreign Ministry official said the Chinese Government "resolutely opposes the sale of weapons to Taiwan by the United States" and had demanded "clarification" from the U.S. administration. The Chinese people, says RENMIN RIBAO, "will not tolerate" a situation in which "the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China are violated, and there is interference in its internal affairs".

However, Beijing's discontent with the United States' close ties with the Taiwan authorities seems to be ostentatious. After Beijing and Washington established full-scale diplomatic relations, the United States in no way curtailed their diversified and close links with Taiwan, although the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations was conditional on the United States' complete rupture of ties with Taipei.

In defiance of this, Ronald Reagan declared when running for presidency that, if elected, he would not allow a treacherous attitude towards old friends -- an apparent allusion to Taiwan. And indeed, following his advent to the White House, there emerged a situation of "two Chinas", with American-Taiwan economic relations and trade being developed in every way and supplies of up-to-date American weapons coming to Taiwan.

There is ample evidence that Washington observes little ceremony with its partners in Beijing and is not going to give up friendship with the Taiwan authorities or support for the Chiang Kai-shek followers, including sales of modern military technology.

Mr Tilley, appointed new leader of the "American Institute in Taiwan" (which has, in fact, the powers of a diplomatic mission), is reported to have confirmed recently that the United States will continue its supplies of weapons to Taiwan because a strong and stable Taiwan meets the U.S. interests and because no other country has the right to tell the United States how it should handle the matter.

Washington and Taipei have long been negotiating the sale of up-to-date American combat aircraft to the latter. The decision on spare parts supplies is regarded by many observers as a trial balloon to weigh up Beijing's reaction and decide the main question of what specific types of aircraft could be supplied to Taipei in the [word indistinct].

Washington appears to presume that the Chinese leadership needs the United States more than the U.S. needs good relations with Beijing and that its course of seeking a military-strategic alliance with American imperialism presupposes tacit agreement to the situation of "two Chinas", which is an insult to the prestige and sovereignty of the great power.

MOSCOW PARTY MARKS BIRTHDAY OF CHINESE STATESMAN

OW241211 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Personages from various circles in Moscow held a party Wednesday evening to mark the 95th birthday of Zhu De, a celebrated Chinese military leader and statesman.

A number of persons spoke. They unanimously pointed out: Everyone in the Soviet Union knows that Zhu De was an outstanding activist in the Chinese revolution, a legendary commander in chief and fighter who liberated the Chinese people from oppression by imperialists and reactionaries.

USSR-DPRK RELATIONS IN 1981 PERIOD REVIEWED

Yi Speech

SK012344 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Report on speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] We consider very precious our traditional friendship and unity with the fraternal CPSU and the Soviet people in the struggle to realize our common ideal and objective. The parties and peoples of our two countries established by blood an invincible friendship in the course of the long, joint anti-imperialist struggle and have developed comradely relations of actively supporting and closely cooperating with each other while carrying out the common cause of socialism and communism. [applause] [end recording]

Respected friends: The year of 1981 presented new evidence of the developing and strengthening diverse relations between our two countries. In order to exchange experiences in various sectors of the national economy, leading party workers visited each other and relations between the parties were successfully maintained. One example is the visit to Moscow by the delegation of the Pyongyang municipal KWP committee led by Comrade Yi Hyom-chom, secretary of the municipal party committee. The Korean guests were briefed on the basic work of the Moscow CPSU committee, took a look at the life and work of Moscow residents, and toured industrial enterprises and cultural organizations in the capital.

Trade relations between the Soviet Union and Korea are active. This is fully proved by the fact that trade between the Soviet Union and Korea during the period of the Third 5-Year Plan, up to 1985, will increase by 40 percent compared to the last 5-year plan. This is set forth by the agreement signed in Pyongyang.

The Soviet Union will continue to supply People's Korea with oil, oil products, coal, coke, machinery and facilities of various kinds extremely necessary for the rapid economic development of the republic. Meanwhile, the DPRK will supply the Soviet Union with metal-cutting machines of several types, building materials, vegetables and some other goods.

In 1982, too, our two countries will rely on our experience of equal and reciprocal cooperation.

Radio Commentary

SK040528 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Mikhaylov Commentary]

[Text] The year 1981 again showed that the multifaceted relations between our two countries and peoples were developing based on the principle of socialist internationalism. During 1981, relations between the parties of the two countries were strengthened. Experiences attained in the economic, scientific and cultural work of the parties were actively exchanged.

The delegations of responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the KWP Central Committee visited each other. The significance of such direct contacts is difficult to measure. The contacts serve the noble work of strengthening and deepening the friendship and mutual understanding between the working people of the Soviet Union and People's Korea. For the Soviet people, the big event of 1981 was the 26th CPSU Congress. At the congress, the report of the CPSU Central Committee read by Comrade Brezhnev stressed the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, including the DPRK.

The congress reaffirmed its solidarity with the DPRK's struggle to achieve reunification without foreign intervention and in a peaceful and democratic way, and its stand to deepen and enrich relations with the republic. The relations between the two countries are based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Along with other significant days, the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of this historic document was widely celebrated. The Soviet press said that the Soviet-Korea treaty overcame many ordeals and emphasized that it is the fundamental factor in bilateral relations between the two countries and is in the interest of peace and the security of the Far East.

It should be noted that the equal and reciprocal economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea has developed. The Soviet Union has helped Korea build or reorganize 13 enterprises of the national economy. They include power stations, metallurgical and coal industrial enterprises and transportation facilities. During the month of consultation for Soviet-Korean government economic and scientific cooperation, the 17th consultative conference was held in Moscow. At the conference, those present summed up things that had been done and put forward the task to be accomplished by the two countries.

Trade between the Soviet Union and Korea constantly developed in 1981. The Soviet Union supplied People's Korea with oil, oil products, coal, coke, ferrous alloys and machinery and facilities of various kinds. Meanwhile, the DPRK exported to our country metal-cutting machines, rolled ferrous metal, nonmetallic goods and people's consumer goods. During the current 5-year plan period, trade between the Soviet Union and Korea will increase more than 40 percent. This will be in line with the agreement signed in Pyongyang for mutual supplies and payments for 1981-85.

Relations between our countries were also maintained in 1981 through the exchanges of such public organizations as trade unions and youth and women's organizations and by such creative organizations as the writers union, the architects union, the composers union and the artists union. For instance, the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea visited the Soviet Union, and a Komsomol delegation of the Soviet Union attended the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The fifth congress of delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Societies of the Soviet Union held in 1981 noted the dedication of the activists of the society. The main objective of the society is to strengthen the traditional friendship between our countries and peoples. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is successfully fulfilling this task.

With the active participation of society branches, last year in central and regional areas the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country was observed. Friendship soirees and rallies of representatives of public circles were held. DPRK book, photo and film shows were held.

These are instances reflecting the Soviet-Korean relations in 1981, and they are good reason for believing that 1981 was a year of friendship and cooperation for the two countries.

Ushering in 1982, the Soviet people sincerely wish the fraternal Korean working people new successes in socialist construction, good health, great happiness, peace and blue skies for the land of the morning calm.

New Year Greetings

SK041340 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New Year's message to the Korean people from N. Tarasov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society's Central Committee and minister of light industry -- recorded in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] My dear Korean friends:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the activists of the society, I extend New Year's greetings to the DPRK workers and wish them new success, health and happiness.

Last year was filled with many significant events in our people's life. The 26th CPSU Congress was one of them. The congress adopted a socio-economic program for the 1980's, the major task of which is improving the Soviet people's living standards on the basis of effective economic growth. The congress also adopted a peace program for the 1980's. The essence of the program is in the struggle to continuously ease tension, prevent nuclear catastrophe by lessening the existing dangers of war and put an end to the arms race. The congress stressed that the party and its [word indistinct] had strengthened friendly, cooperative ties with socialist nations.

In his report at the congress, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the USSR, together with the socialist nations, had constructed a new socialist world and established unprecedented, fair, peaceful, fraternal relations. Comrade Brezhnev confirmed at the congress that the USSR expressed solidarity with the DPRK struggle for peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland without any foreign interference and hoped for deepening and enriching its ties with the republic.

We note that during the past year Soviet-Korean ties effectively developed in all sectors. Both sides exchanged visits of party representatives and successfully pursued economic cooperation. The Soviet Union continued helping the DPRK construct industrial establishments which are of significance in the economic development of the republic. Bilateral relations in the sectors of science, education, culture and sports have become closer and more diversified.

Mass organizations, particularly the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, have contributed to developing the fraternal ties between the two peoples. In 1981 scores of thousands of the society's activists widely introduced to Soviet society the successes attained by the workers of People's Korea in socialist construction and carried out great work to strengthen relations between the two nations. The fifth congress of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society marked an important step in the society's activities. At the congress the representatives of the society expressed their will to make utmost efforts to strengthen and enrich relations with the DPRK.

Last year we commemorated significant days in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. A good example was the commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. It has been confirmed that this accord not only benefits the two countries economically, but that it guarantees the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East. In 1981 the society most ardently observed the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and for the reunification of the nation on the basis of peace and democracy.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the workers of the DPRK have seen 1981 out having successfully accomplished the tasks of the fourth year of the Second 7-Year Plan and having further consolidated the position of the republic in the international arena.

Dear comrades: I extend most heartfelt greetings to you. I wish you happiness, pleasure and success and the strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation in 1982.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES DPRK VICE PREMIER IN MOSCOW

PM301015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 18 December in the Kremlin received and had a talk with Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

POOR DRA-IRANIAN RELATIONS FAVOR U.S. STRATEGY

GF021325 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] World social circles are saying with regret that the DRA and the Islamic Republic of Iran do not enjoy normal relations at a time when normalization of their relations would be to their benefit. It should be recalled that the DRA issued constructive proposals in this regard in 1981. It suffices to remember the DRA's May and August statements in which Iran was invited to participate in bilateral or multilateral talks on the normalization of relations. The DRA's peaceful proposals caused obvious anger among imperialists and reactionaries. These proposals, if implemented, would have let the DRA pay more attention to its peaceful stands and would have solidified the Islamic Republic of Iran's positions.

All this is obviously not in accordance with the imperialists' plans and could have foiled their aggressive policies against Iran and the DRA. One of Washington's most important plans is to surround Iran with hostile countries in order to weaken its position. Toward this end U.S. military forces have been stationed for some years now along Iran's southern border in the Persian Gulf. These forces in April 1980 committed aggression in the Tabas region, and they are trying to commit wider aggression now. U.S. military maneuvers which took place at the end of 1981 in Oman near the Iranian border constituted an exercise for this aggressive purpose. The Pentagon intends to carry out similar maneuvers in 1982. The establishment of an anti-Iranian base in Pakistan by the U.S. [word indistinct] is linked with the same plans.

As I see it, Islamabad, in return for millions of dollars given by Washington, has granted a base for the Rapid Deployment Force in Baluchestan and has transformed Gwadar port, situated near Iran, into a U.S. military base.

On Iran's western border Washington is rushing to use Turkish territory for anti-Iranian activities. At present about 15,000 Iranian monarchists in Turkey near the Iranian border are awaiting Washington's green light to start their activities, while meanwhile undergoing military training.

The DRA, where a popular revolution took place a year before the Islamic Republic was established in Iran, has become a thorn in the side of U.S. strategists who have many plans for Iran.

DRA officials, unlike Afghanistan's feudal rulers, immediately after the establishment of the DRA expressed full support for the anti-imperialist and antimonarchist struggle of their Iranian Muslim brothers. Naturally this support increased Washington's disgust with the DRA. Hence the imperialists tried their best to suffocate this new republic, but could not. The Soviet Union, which had signed a friendship treaty with this country, accepted the request of this neighboring country for military aid to defeat the foreign aggression.

The DRA's proposals on normalization of relations with its neighbors, including Iran, will benefit not only the DRA, which has high regard for the Islamic republic, but also Iran. Therefore, at the end of my commentary I would like to wish from the bottom of my heart that 1982, unlike the previous year, will be a year of positive events in DRA-Iranian relations. This would please all lovers of peace in the world.

WEST FAILS TO TAKE DRA PROPOSALS SERIOUSLY

GF041421 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 January carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Plots of the DRA's Enemies." The radio states that the Western news media have recently stepped up their artificial campaigns to report on what has been termed the DRA question and adds that the objective behind the move is "to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the situation in the DRA and to justify the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan people by the United States, the PRC and other dark forces."

Recalling that the 1978 Sawr revolution foiled plans drawn up by the United States and the PRC in the military field, the radio states that ever since the U.S.-PRC alliance came into being the prime objective has been the disruption of the Afghan people's peace. It also adds that the DRA Government has been compelled -- by the armed incursions into the DRA by bands of counterrevolutionaries supported by the United States and the PRC -- to seek Soviet aid on the basis of the UN Charter and within the framework of Soviet-DRA friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation.

Claiming that it was on the basis of the DRA appeal for aid that the Soviet troops were sent into this country, the radio notes: "The presence of a limited number of Soviet troops in the DRA has safeguarded the Afghan people against danger and foiled the intentions of the enemies of Afghanistan. The enemies of the DRA are currently clamoring for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan with a view to depriving the Afghan people of their right to protect themselves. They, however, do not take into consideration the improvement of the situation in this part of the world, nor do they consider the Afghan people's struggle for their national (?sovereignty). The only way to eliminate (?tension) over the DRA is to terminate armed aggression against this country and to guarantee the cessation of hostilities. If the DRA proposals are taken into consideration, there would be no need for the presence of Soviet troops in the DRA."

Regretting that the Western world has failed to regard the practical proposals put forward by the DRA as substantial -- and thus continues to escalate the tension around Afghanistan -- the radio praises the Soviet stand on matters related to the DRA. It concludes: "The Soviet Union has been extending aid to the DRA for the latter's maintenance of its independence and for resolving the situation in this part of the world on a just basis for the sake of peace and a no-war situation. As long as it is required, the Soviet Union will continue to extend its aid to the DRA.

AFGHANISTAN DENIES VIOLATING PAKISTANI AIRSPACE

PM311611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fabrications Refuted"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec -- The DRA has resolutely denied the latest fabrications concerning the so-called "violation" of Pakistani airspace by military helicopters.

In an interview with the BAKHTAR agency, a spokesman for the DRA Ministry of National Defense stated: "A few days ago the Islamabad ruling circles again came out with allegations that six DRA Air Force helicopters had violated Pakistan's airspace and attacked a so-called 'refugee' camp. There is no need to mention that such unfounded accusations are a falsification with no basis in reality. This is not the first time the Pakistani leaders have come out with phony hysterical attacks against Afghanistan."

The aim of this slander is to conceal the genuinely aggressive actions which are being perpetrated with the Pakistani Government's participation against the DRA's sovereignty and territorial integrity, he pointed out.

Almost every day gangs of foreign mercenaries armed to the teeth, using bases and military camps on Pakistani territory, are burning schools and hospitals in Afghanistan, killing civilians, including women, children and old people, and destroying the people's property.

Islamabad's ruling circles, who are direct accomplices in the aggression against Afghanistan, are trying to camouflage their crimes through slanderous attacks. However, these efforts are futile. The people of Afghanistan and world public opinion, the ministry spokesman emphasized, are well aware that the Pakistani military government is behind the counterrevolutionary gangs' bloody crimes.

VILNYUS WRITER DESCRIBES VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

PM041031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Albert Laurinchyukas "Writers' Notes": "Afghan Meetings"]

[Text] A group of Soviet writers recently visited Afghanistan. The editors asked one of them -- Albertas Laurinchyukas, a publicist from Vilnyus -- to share his impressions of that trip and to describe the writers' meetings with servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan.

Kabul-Vilnyus -- We drove to one of the military units fulfilling their international duty in the DRA. Only quite recently the "Afghan" had been raging over the city through whose streets our vehicle was rushing. This is the name of a wind which raises clouds of very fine gray dust into the air. Because of it everything all around appears as though you are looking at the world through frosted glass. Sometimes the "Afghan" carries not just dust but also sand from the surrounding hills. Then even aircraft cannot take off.

Today the "Afghan" was weak. It gradually abated, the dust settled and the sky brightened. It was dark blue and scraps of gray clouds were floating northward. We too were driving in the same direction, north from Kabul.

...Gates. A parade ground. Tents. Soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers were seated on low benches. We were invited to take our places behind a small table beneath a spreading plane tree.

The sun set and night fell at once.

The writer Kim Selikhov read an excerpt from a new story. Here are its contents in brief. Dushmans have seriously injured an Afghan boy. Death hangs over him. A Soviet doctor decides to operate at night under field conditions. The open-air operating theater is lit by searchlights. Suddenly enemy shots ring out. The surgeon does not allow the light to be put out. He continues the operation. At last the surgeon holds two blood-stained bullets in the palm of his hand. The boy will live. But the doctor himself falls: A bullet fired by the dushmans has pierced his heart. Now there is no one to save the surgeon....

The writers' voice sounded resonant in the silence. I tried to make out the faces of the listening servicemen, but I could see only their silhouettes -- it was dark. Valeriy Povolyayev, standing alongside, was shining a flashlight onto the pages from which Selikhov was reading his story. The author was in no hurry to read: No dushman attack threatened us.

The silence was broken by applause. The flashlight in Povolyayev's hands went out. Kim Selikhov had finished reading his work.

And it seemed that the soldiers' applause made the clouds disperse and the moon come out in the middle of the sky. Now I could see the servicemen seated on low benches. Their faces and even their eyes.

Above them was the lofty firmament embellished with myriads of stars. The silent stars looked down on Afghanistan's troubled land....

When we arrived in the unit, officer Valeriy Demin told us about the subunit and the tasks which have to be resolved. His surname struck me as familiar. Suddenly I remembered Demin, a frontline political worker. After the war he had served in Vilnyus and I had met him frequently in my role as a Komsomol worker. Valeriy turned out to be the son of a frontline soldier, and then he and I spoke at length about his father, about the continuity of family traditions, about the international duty of the Soviet serviceman and about the young generation's loyalty to that duty.

The next day the slim, smart officer Vladimir Vladimirovich Rybkin introduced us to two young soldiers -- Romas Urbaytis and Ionas Vileyka. I had not expected to meet fellow countrymen here on Afghan soil.

Romas Romas! How the military uniform suits him and how he has grown up these 18 months! For I remember him in machine operator's coveralls, and I remember how the kolkhoz members saw Romas off into the army along with others, ceremonially, with flowers and presents and with parting words bidding them fulfill their military duty honestly.

Before his military service Romas worked as a machine operator on the Kommunar kolkhoz in Shakyayskiy Rayon. I have long maintained friendly relations with the working people of that kolkhoz, and I frequently visit the Kommunar. And now Romas literally attacked me with questions: How are things there, and what is happening in the motherland?

The motherland.... Thousands of threads link the Soviet serviceman with it wherever he may be. His thoughts are of the motherland. His heart is with it. It is his chief love and price and there is no greater joy for a soldier than to have good news from his home region.

I told Urbaytis that the Kommunar had gathered a good harvest this year and that his Shakyayskiy Rayon home was one of the republic's foremost rayons in competition results.

But around us lay Afghan soil. With its exotic plants, with the old mosques of Herat and Mazar-e Sharif, with the people's ardent desire to renew their life....

"No one from my kolkhoz has traveled so far before," Romas said, and I saw in his eyes hot flashes of pride.

These same words could also have been uttered by Ionas Vileyka from Kapsukas, my fellow countryman, who is successfully fulfilling his military duty far from the motherland.

In his recent speech on being presented with the DRA's highest award -- the "Sun of Freedom" order -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Our southern neighbor Afghanistan was the first country with which the young Soviet republic established equitable relations. How the ties have expanded and how Soviet-Afghan friendship, whose birth was attended by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has strengthened since then!"

We saw for ourselves how this friendship and cooperation are being further tempered under present conditions when the Afghan people are having to overcome difficult trials and resolve complex external and internal problems.

Driving along a Kabul street full of small stores I noticed that many of them were closed, although the sun was already high.

"That's a bad sign," the driver said.

When we were returning some 2 hours later the doors of almost all the stores were open. The tradesmen were sitting in their places.

"What happened?" I asked the driver.

"The dushmans must have put out some rumor," he said. "Enemies attack not only by night with submachineguns in their hands..."

The 16,000 small stores located in the city are a unique barometer of Kabul's social and economic life. If their doors are open, this means that things are going well in the city.

On that day the newspaper (KHIVAL) published photographs of 500-Afghani banknotes -- a genuine one and a forgery -- warning the inhabitants that the enemy had circulated forged money. Hostile elements and their foreign patrons are doing everything to undermine the country's economy.

It is no accident that the enemies of the April 1978 revolution are endeavoring to paralyze trade in the country. But the country's economic revival is not to be halted. Afghanistan's currency -- the Afghani -- is one of the strongest in the world. The country, despite the intrigues of counterrevolution, is leading an intensive economic life.

No force is capable of conquering a people defending their freedom. In the city stands a monument to the fighters who rooted the British troops at Maiwand in 1880. A marble slab carries this inscription in Dari in ornate Arabic script: "If you falter at Maiwand, beloved, I swear you will not escape shame."

There are the words of the poetess (Malalay). At a critical moment in the battle of Maiwand when the banner fell from the hands of an injured standard bearer, the poetess raised it up and advanced, drawing the soldiers along behind her. The brave poetess became a national heroine. Her feat today inspires the soldiers of the Afghan army to struggle against the dushmans. They are now carrying forward the banner of freedom.

During a flight from Kabul to (Magram), Col (Narulla Tolkani) advised me to look out of the window down to where a huge gray building stretched out against the gray background of the land.

"That is (Puli-Charkhi) prison, where I was held during the years of Amin's regime," (Narulla Tolkani) explained to me.

"Afghan film" workers showed us several documentary movies. We were staggered by shots of the release of political prisoners from (Puli-Charkhi) jail. After the fall of the Amin regime the radio and television journalist (Khadiyatulla Khabil) left that prison along with 12,000 other prisoners. He had spent 8 months in the stone hell.

I talked with a man in the green military uniform worn by fighters of the revolutionary army. He was (Khadiyatulla Khabil).

"Our post is located in the center of the (Koloy-Shod) district approximately 40km from Kabul," he said. "We are guarding the people's peaceful labor. Dushmans recently burned down a school, but it is continuing to function. Lessons are being given under the plane trees until a new building is constructed. We found the saboteurs. We arrested them when they had all assembled in one place. We found documents from the burned school, seals and registers of teachers and pupils. They had not managed to sell them."

"But who would buy all that?" I asked.

"Members of bandit groupings receive money for every activist killed and every school burned down. They cut off the ears and nose of their victims. That is the proof that the bandit presents in order to be paid. And it was for that purpose that they took the documents before setting light to the school...."

Before being imprisoned in (Puli-Charkhi), (Khadiyatulla Khabil) had been Afghan champion in throwing events. He dreamed of going to the Moscow Olympics. His dream came true -- he went to Moscow. But he did not participate in the competitions. He had not yet regained his strength after (Puli-Charkhi) jail. He sat in the journalists' box and applauded the winners.

I recall those meetings today and think of the Afghan land and its courageous people struggling for their freedom and happiness. I think of the Soviet servicemen performing their international duty in that country, and it becomes still closer and clearer to me.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN LOCUST PROBLEM -- A joint Soviet-Afghan conference on problems of liquidating locusts in the northern provinces of Afghanistan has taken place here. During the past 9 years joint Soviet-Afghan expeditions have applied insecticides to over 430,000 hectares. This has made it possible to protect agricultural crops fully from lucusts and to prevent their migration. Gulam Yahya, president of the department for plant protection of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, highly assessed the USSR's selfless aid in this important matter. [Moscow TASS Internationl Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Dec 81 LD]

EXPANSION OF U.S. PRESENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA SEEN

PM171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 5

[Aleksey Yuriyev article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] A regular seminar of representatives of the military command of the armies of a number of countries of Asia and the Pacific has been held in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, under the Pentagon's auspices. Its organizers spared no effort to fuel tension and military hysteria in Asia, particularly in its southeastern region. Using the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet-Vietnamese threat," Admiral Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, demanded of those taking part a "confrontation with the Soviet Union in the political, economic and military fields."

The involvement of the Southeast Asian and Pacific countries in the Pentagon's militarist plans is part of a broader design -- the expansion of the U.S. military-political presence in Southeast Asia and the intensification of U.S. control over these countries' foreign and domestic policies and economies. Under U.S. pressure the ruling circles of a number of Southeast Asian states are increasing their military budgets to the detriment of the urgent needs of their socioeconomic development. But the principles are not blind. One leading Indonesian newspaper recently conducted a discussion of U.S. policy on its pages. The majority of scholars, politicians and public figures taking part in the discussion reached the following conclusion: "The Reagan administration's policy in Southeast Asia contradicts the national interests of the peoples of this region." The strengthening alliance between Washington and Beijing's Maoist leaders is causing deep concern among the Southeast Asian public. U.S. measures to build up China's military potential are being interpreted as a direct threat to the peoples of this part of the world. They have every grounds for fearing that having increased their military might, the Beijing hegemonists will move south along the historical routes of their expansion.

Resistance to the U.S.-Chinese intrigues is perceived by the Southeast Asian public as an important component of the struggle to strengthen their states' sovereignty. It is no accident, for instance, that the fact that the Indonesian military command has for the first time sent a high-ranking representative to the militarist "seminar" in Manila has caused such alarm in Indonesia.

It is not attempts to aggravate existing conflicts or stoke new ones but efforts aimed at resolving the region's problems by peaceful means with a consideration for the fundamental needs of all Southeast Asian countries and their profound interest in stable, good-neighborly mutual relations free from outside interference which accord with the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia. This is precisely the aim of the peace initiatives for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and adjacent regions put forward consistently by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Indonesia.

U.S. PURSUING MILITARY AIMS IN MICRONESIA TALKS

PM311225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "'Philanthropic' Invaders"]

[Text] Sydney, 27 Dec -- The staging of the U.S. seizure of Micronesia has entered its concluding stage. According to reports from the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Belau (Palau) and other territories belonging to the U.S. Trust Territory in the Pacific, talks on their "free association" with the United States are coming to an end.

According to reports in the magazine PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY, the military theme remains dominant in the discussion. Washington's representatives are seeking a completely free hand for their military not only for the 15-year term of the agreements which the United States has concluded with each of its trust territories individually, but also for "as long a period as possible."

In other words, they are working toward the perpetuation of the Pentagon's control over dry land and ocean covering an area of 7.5 million square kilometers.

The Belau representatives, for instance, have given in to importunate U.S. demands to "hold exercises" within the country's territorial borders. A special 100-year bilateral agreement has been signed on this score. A recent report in the TIMES OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA about plans for the construction of a submarine base on Palau shows the overseas generals' true intention. They are having their way despite the fact that the population of the island country has, in three successive referendums, expressed itself categorically against the use of its territory for military purposes.

Ultimately, PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY stresses, it is above all military requirements which have brought the United States to the island territories of Micronesia.

Shamelessly wielding the stick of coercion, the United States is at the same time tempting the Micronesian representatives with the carrot of aid, promising to favor "those who associate freely" with "exactly the same guarantees regarding their defense as are enjoyed by Australia and New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty" -- dubious boons to say the least. The 34 years of U.S. trusteeship have left the economy of the Micronesian countries in recession.

VIETNAM REQUESTS TALKS WITH CHINA ON BORDER ISSUE

OW301128 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The SRV Foreign Ministry has issued a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry suggesting that an agreement be reached on the suspension of all armed activities along the Vietnam-China border for 10 days from 20 to 29 January 1982. This suggestion was based on the fact that both the Vietnamese and Chinese people will be greeting the traditional lunar new year. In this regard our observer Leonidov comments:

Ever since China's defeat in its invasion of Vietnam, the Beijing authorities have turned the Sino-Vietnamese borderline into a hotbed of constant tension. Chinese troops have frequently intruded onto Vietnamese soil and shelled Vietnamese border settlements killing many peace-loving Vietnamese residents. Vietnamese border defense units and local residents have been compelled to hit back at the armed Chinese provocateurs.

It should be pointed out that Vietnam has repeatedly expressed its desire to negotiate with China to remove the tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border and turn it into an area of peace and goodneighborliness. For this purpose, the Hanoi authorities this year twice suggested to the Chinese side that talks be resumed on renormalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations. As everyone knows, last year Beijing's leading clique unilaterally suspended these talks. This year, Beijing's leading clique not only failed to express any desire to resume these talks, but even twice rejected Vietnam's suggestion for resuming the talks.

It is the Vietnamese side's hope to take one step forward toward normalizing Vietnam-China relations. This was borne out by Hanoi's proposal at the beginning of the year for concluding a treaty of peaceful coexistence with China. The Vietnamese side proposed that the treaty be based on the principles of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refraining from making preparations for war, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. But Beijing's leading clique rejected the proposal and has continued its armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

China's hostility toward Vietnam is not limited to armed provocations. Beijing's leading clique has massed a great number of troops on the Sino-Vietnamese border and openly threatened China's southern neighbor with another invasion. It has persistently rejected Vietnam's peace proposals and wants Vietnam to obey its wishes.

Now Vietnam has made another proposal to suspend all armed activities on the Sino-Vietnamese border so that residents on both sides of the border can enjoy their most favorite festival in peace and tranquillity. But will Beijing accept this humanitarian suggestion having rejected similar proposals made by Hanoi recently?

BEIJING HARBORING BURMESE INSURGENTS, SABOTEURS

BK011013 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The anger of people living in peace in northeastern Burma is growing each day. People living in villages and towns in Shan State and Kachin State have been holding numerous rallies, shouting slogans and carrying placards denouncing the crimes of the anti-government groups. The bandits, who claim to be waging a political struggle, loot the people living in peace, carry out sabotage on the roads, and murder those who are actively serving the interests of the rural people. Under the slogan of liberation, the insurgents have been terrorizing the people of northeast Burma for many years. The adjacent Chinese territory has become a major base for the insurgents to make preparations to carry out aggression and insurgency. It also serves as a sanctuary for them in time of retreat. The insurgent groups have lasted so long because of this factor.

Despite the existence of the friendship and non-aggression pact between the two countries for 20 years, Beijing supports the anti-government groups in Burma. They continue to act this way despite the repeated promises of friendship made to Burmese leaders by the Chinese leaders. Beijing is obstructing peace in Burma through various means for its own selfish interest. For example, when the Burmese Government declared amnesty for all opposition forces, Beijing gave instructions to oppose such goodwill.

In an attempt to explain such a policy, the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that China maintains its ties with the insurgents to use them as an instrument of punishment in case the governments of Southeast Asia openly challenge Beijing. No matter what the schemes of the Chinese leader are, the resistance against the insurgents is accelerating. Aside from denouncing the atrocities of the insurgents, more people are assisting the government forces. Hence, the call to the people by Burmese papers and mass organizations to join in opposing the anti-government insurgents is fully understood and supported by the people. Such a call is in tune with the precious national task of the Burmese people to establish the foundations of socialism and the task of improving the situation in Southeast Asia.

NO EVIDENCE OF SOVIET TOXINS USED IN INDOCHINA

PM311459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 5

[V. Skvortsov "International Notes": "Lies Have Short Legs"]

[Text] When you fly over Lao territory in an aircraft the usual gray-green color of the jungle below suddenly changes to dark brown. You can still see the traces and shrubs from the air in many provinces today. The ground alongside roads is pitted with numerous shellholes reminiscent of photographs of the cratered lunar surface. The intensive bombing carried out by Pentagon aircraft in Laos from 1964 through 1973 when tons of American explosives were dropped for every inhabitant resulted in irreparable ecological damage. B-52's dropped 30 tons of bombs each in "carpet strips" creating artificial mountain landslides, damming rivers and "plowing" from the air vast expanses which were also showered with millions of liters of toxic substances. Amid the explosions and napalm flames and in the poisonous aerosol clouds which spread over the land, people died or became ill and vegetation and animals perished.

More than 2 million people, several thousand of whom died, were chemical warfare casualties in Vietnam during the years of American aggression. The U.S. intervention in Kampuchea cost the lives of 800,000 Khmers, 240,000 people were disabled, and 80-85 percent of the forests were destroyed as a result of being sprayed with defoliants from aircraft.

The traces of the crimes are still apparent in Indochina. Sick, crippled inhabitants of villages, dead forests and sterile soil are still before your eyes, while those who are to blame for this have apparently lost their memory and decided to become "accusers."

A publicity ballyhoo has been mounted in the West over the hastily concocted little book entitled "Yellow Rain -- a Journey Through the Terror of Chemical War." Falsifying facts and manipulating fabrications allegedly based on eyewitness accounts, its author -- the American S. Seagrave -- attempts to prove "the use by Vietnam of Soviet-made bacteriological and toxic weapons in Kampuchea." Along with "press reports" of "Vietnamese women selling poisoned oranges" and "Vietnamese soldiers handing out poisonous candy," as well as "material evidence obtained by American specialists in Southeast Asia," the book has been used by U.S. representatives to spread slanderous fabrications.

The author of these lines recently visited both southern provinces of Vietnam and reborn Kampuchea. Giving each other fraternal assistance, the ordinary people of both countries, who for 10 years were subjected to bombing raids and attacks with napalm and toxic chemicals, are indefatigably restoring the fields and enterprises, opening up virgin lands and constructing new plants. They have a right to demand compensation from the former aggressor for losses estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. But attempts are being made to settle with them by means of slander.

Lies have short legs, however. "British scientists have expressed skepticism with regard to U.S. allegations that the Russians are encouraging the use of chemical weapons -- the mysterious, death-dealing 'yellow rain' -- in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," THE TIMES of London wrote recently commenting on a speech by Seagrave at the U.S. Embassy in London. A report by a group of UN experts who conducted an investigation in Southeast Asia states that they "were unable to reach definite conclusions in view of the lack of irrefutable proof." During a visit to refugee camps on Thai territory the experts "endeavored to meet with individuals mentioned in reports submitted by the United States, but were unable to discover them in those camps." The report also says that "camp medical personnel who were questioned testified that they had not come across cases resulting from the use of toxins."

Everything would seem to be clear. But the inspirers of poisonous misinformation evidently still believe that if you give a fallen horse a good lashing it will gallop on. After visiting Beijing, where he "coordinated action with our Chinese friends," and then arriving in Thailand, Walter Stoessel, U.S. under secretary of state, once again started pushing fabrications about "Vietnam's use of Soviet chemical weapons. Here he turned for proof to Pol Pot's emigre rabble. The butchers of the Khmer people must be expected to "oblige" the customers. For the hands of both are covered with the same blood....

The way in which the Vietnamese troops who are in Kampuchea in accordance with a request from that country's government are really behaving is evidenced, in particular, by an interview with Vit Kim Seng, health minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in the Hanoi magazine VIETNAM COURIER. "Your soldiers," the minister said, "are great fellows. Your officers are staunch and serious people. They share their meager rations with the population, help nurse the sick and wounded, treat old people with respect, are correct with women and treat prisoners humanely. To speak of this army's 'atrocities' is to slander it. Our government has received no reports of poison gases of toxic chemicals being used by Vietnamese troops in any part of our country. Not one report has come from the hospitals of cases of poisoning as a result of toxic substances being used despite the fact that we have experts who are experienced enough to diagnose such cases."

This is what Kampucheans themselves say. It is also asserted by honest foreign observers who have visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Journalist (Maria Machchokki) in the Paris weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes of recent meetings in the Kampuchean city of Battambang located not far from the border with Thailand:

"The hospital director told us that of the 600 doctors who practiced in Cambodia before 1975, only 50 are still alive.... Pol Pot's men made them carry out blood transfusions with the addition of coconut extract and keep medicines in empty Coca Cola bottles. Limbs were amputated without anesthetic. Not far from here there are three mass graves in which 700 bodies are buried. Even now Pol Pot continues to haunt the Khmer like a nightmare."

The reportage ends with these words: "We, too, are beginning to look on Vietnam as a liberating friend. The Vietnamese soldiers are not just liberators. They are saviors who have driven out the demon using weapons with which they had already won victory over the Americans."

And a final quote from a statement by the Kampuchean SPK agency concerning the so-called "atrocities" of Vietnamese troops: "To wish to split Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity is like banging your head against a wall. Our enemies have once again been driven into a corner, and they have no weapon left but lies and slander."

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO READERS OF NHAN DAN

PM301137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev message to readers of the newspaper NHAN DAN: "To Vietnamese Readers"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent via the newspaper NHAN DAN the following message to Vietnamese readers on the publication in the SRV of a collection of his speeches and articles under the title "Following Lenin's Course":

Dear friends!

I am glad to have this opportunity to speak in the newspaper NHAN DAN in connection with the publication in Vietnamese of a collection of my speeches, greetings messages and articles.

The reader who examines them will see that they span quite a considerable period in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet state and touch on our party's domestic and foreign policies alike. Moreover, in my articles and speeches there is a topic to which I return almost constantly — party work.

The range of work to be done by a party in power is broad in the extreme. It determines the strategy of the country's development. At the same time, without displacing state organs, trade unions and other social organizations, the party is involved in finding solutions to every key task, be it in the economy, the development of culture and public education, defending the country or safeguarding peace.

Marxism-Leninism has always been and will remain the compass guiding all the party's work. The new tasks which have arisen and continue to arise in the course of development continue to demand new answers and new solutions from us. The Leninist methodology and the Leninist revolutionary teachings help us find these answers and solutions. It is gratifying to know that thanks to the tremendous work done by Soviet and Vietnamese experts, the Vietnamese reader now has a Vietnamese-language edition of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's complete works at his disposal.

World revolutionary experience has revealed a number of general laws of socialist building. But, of course, this does not mean that henceforth communists' tasks can be easily resolved, that there is some master plan which just has to be carried out as fully and as precisely as possible.

Every Marxist-Leninist party is now involved in developing revolutionary practice and revolutionary theory. It simply could not be otherwise. The rate and means of socialist transformations are bound to bear the stamp of that particular country's national and historical peculiarities. And, of course, who else but the communists of the ruling party, who know their people's thoughts and aspirations, should have the last word as to how and within what time frame given tasks should be solved.

I am well aware that the revolution in Vietnam has its own special features and that Vietnamese communists and the republic's working people are tackling the tasks involved in socialist reconstruction under conditions very different from our own. But we have common aims and ideals and common aspirations, and one can therefore only welcome the fact that we are beginning to know each other better and better. This makes us spiritually richer and wiser.

A number of the international political issues I touch on are now past history. This is natural since the world changes. We for our part try to do everything possible to ensure that it changes for the better.

Striving for lasting peace, defending the interests of socialism and the peoples' right to free and independent development, and resolutely rebuffing the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are some of the most important points of reference in our socialist foreign policy.

The present-day international atmosphere is troubled. Our enemies are trying to heighten tension. They are engaged in an all-out arms race and are developing increasingly sophisticated military hardware and resorting to the use of flagrant blackmail and pressure against independent states. This poses a serious threat to international security.

The forces of militarism and aggression frequently act recklessly. But when the peoples' iron will is pitted against them they are forced to retreat. This is why it is so important that the might of the world socialist community continues to grow. This is a factor of the first magnitude in international affairs. The developing countries are speaking out increasingly resolutely for international relations to be restructured on a democratic basis. In the NATO bloc member countries there is now a widespread movement of the people's masses demanding that the escalation of the arms race be halted and the threat of nuclear war averted. Their voice can no longer be ignored. Even among the capitalist world's ruling elite there are circles -- and influential circles at that -- who advocate relations of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems realizing that this is a necessity dictated by the interests of preserving the human race.

There is no doubt that every people's creative potential will increase immeasurably in the invigorating climate of peace and freedom. This is certainly true of the peoples of Asia with their immensely rich spiritual culture and unique natural resources. They could catch up with the most highly developed states in a relatively short time.

We Soviet people are profoundly gratified to be working hand in hand with the fraternal Vietnamese people. Our friendship, which was tried and tested during the years of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the foreign aggressors, is now acquiring new substance.

We take a keen interest in your work, dear Vietnamese friends, and we are aware of your considerable achievements and of the serious difficulties which your country is having to overcome. I am confident that unified socialist Vietnam will become strong and prosperous. You have all the prerequisites for this: rich soil and mineral wealth, loyal friends and, of course, people's power and people who are tenacious, hardworking and true patriots.

The Vietnam Communist Party, which was founded and nurtured by that great revolutionary Comrade Ho Chi Minh, is currently preparing for its fifth congress, which is sure to open up new vistas in your beautiful country's socialist transformation. I would like to stress that as in the past our country and our party side with and will continue to side with the Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese people.

My very best wishes to you, dear comrades.
[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMY MINISTER

PM311149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- A meeting took place on 22 December between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Chea Soth, deputy chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and Kampuchean minister of planning and economy.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN MOSCOW

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- The eighth session of the Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 14-18 December. Questions of bilateral ties between USSR and SRV organizations in the current 5-year plan and in the long term were discussed, as well as progress in fulfilling the agreements signed.

USTINOV GREETS VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES

PM311411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and all Vietnamese servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The Vietnamese people and their armed forces have traveled a heroic path of struggle for their freedom and national independence. Raised on the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese People's Army under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party is honorably fulfilling its patriotic duty to defend the Vietnamese people's peaceful creative labor.

On this significant day I wish all Vietnamese People's Army personnel further successes in improving their combat skill for the good of strengthening their motherland's defense capability and of the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

May the inviolable friendship between the armed forces of our fraternal countries strengthen and develop!
With communist greetings
[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS REPORTED

West Europe Refuses Support

PM051019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Unavailing Pressure"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Dec -- All the indications are that the Reagan administration's crude pressure on the West European countries with a view to dragging them into the Washington-fueled anti-Polish campaign and forcing them to join in the economic blackmail of Poland is failing to produce the desired results for the United States. This is apparent from the remarks of Deputy Secretary of State W. Stoessel during an American television appearance. Answering a question about the results of the trip to West Europe by Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger, who was entrusted with that unsavory mission, Stoessel admitted that the U.S. allies "view events in Poland from a different angle" since they have "a different geographical position and different trade interests."

ABC-TV notes: "The West European U.S. allies are refusing to support Washington in actions connected with the Polish events" since they believe that "what is happening in the country is the Polish people's internal affair." Thus, the television company continues, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, who is refusing to support the administration's discriminatory actions, proceeds from the premise that "his country cannot jeopardize advantageous trade relations" with the East European countries. These feelings in West Europe, another television company -- NBC -- emphasizes, mean that Washington's measures will be unsuccessful.

Many political observers see the hypocrisy of Washington's policy as one of the reasons for the West Europeans' reluctance to support the Reagan administration's course which is aimed at aggravating the situation surrounding Poland and on the continent as a whole. While it is accusing the Polish Government of violating human rights, A. Lewis notes in the New York TIMES, the Reagan administration "has failed to find a single word of criticism" of the repressive regime in Guatemala, which is guilty of killing many thousands of the country's citizens.

Reagan, prominent American Negro figure J. Jackson declared, has ordered that food deliveries to Poland be ended yet he is strengthening economic ties with South Africa, whose regime is the international yardstick for political repression. The dual standards in the U.S. administration's policy can also be seen in the fact that the United States is giving Haitians fleeing from dictatorship's repression the "right" to choose between detention in camps in the United States and the prospect of being torn to pieces by sharks. The whole point is that Washington looks at everything from the angle of anticommunism, J. Jackson emphasized.

EEC Talks on Poland

LD041834 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Our analyst Yuriy Soltan takes a look at the conference of the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries in Brussels, convened in response to the U.S. demand to define the position of the 10 West European countries toward Poland. The so-called Polish issue will also figure in the course of American-West German talks due this week. By hook or by crook Washington tries to compel its allies to follow the United States obediently in building up tension over Poland and undermining economic and other ties between East and West. The U.S. state secretary's assistant, Lawrence Eagleburger, has been on an arms-twisting mission to West Europe. Washington administration officials have made ultimatums to the governments of the NATO countries on more than one occasion, yet neither pressure nor dictate have given Washington the desired results.

France's negative reaction to the provocative measures of the Reagan administration has been voiced by the French prime minister, Pierre Mauroy. The West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, in an interview with the New York TIMES, said he would not support the so-called economic sanctions which had emerged in Poland. Its government did what it considered best for the country. There has been a cautious reaction to Washington's unceremonious demands in Italy and Denmark, where, just like in a number of other West European countries, the events in Poland are regarded as its internal affair. The Sunday TIMES of London warns that if Western Europe follows the U.S. example this will cost it more than to the United States. Such a reaction shows that many have seen through the goals and dangerous nature of the U.S. policy aimed at undermining the relaxation of tension. Observers believe -- and not without grounds -- that certain quarters in the United States would like to take advantage of the Polish events to disrupt the talks on disarmament which Washington aims at hiding the serious differences within the Atlantic alliance behind the anti-Polish campaign. [sentence as heard]

Poland itself has been moving with even greater confidence toward eliminating economic chaos. The fact that a counterrevolutionary coup planned in Poland was thwarted, even though not painlessly, shows that Solidarity extremists enjoyed no support among the Polish people. The normalization of the situation in Poland and the program of extensive economic and social reforms prevents the emergence of a dangerous seat of tension in Europe. This is what Washington's course against Poland and the Soviet Union could have led to.

EEC Ministers Refuse Support

LD042118 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Common Market foreign ministers have refused to back the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union and Poland. In a communique issued in Brussels they have confined themselves to general promises that their countries would not undermine U.S. sanctions. The ministers called for continuing what they term humanitarian aid to Poland.

At the same time the communique contains many attacks on that sovereign nation and demands on matters that are entirely within the province of the Polish authorities.

EEC To Watch Polish Situation

LD050940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] West European states did not comply with Washington's diktat demanding that they should join the discriminatory measures announced by President Reagan against the Soviet Union and Poland. The EEC ministers of foreign affairs, at their meeting in Brussels, approved a communique indicating that they do not intend to adopt measures analogical to the steps taken by the White House. The chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tindemans, at the same time stated at a press conference that the EEC will keep watch on developments in Poland.

EEC Meeting 'Interference'

LD051110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1002 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 5 Jan (TASS) -- A meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the 10 countries belonging to the European Economic Community has ended here. It is clear from the final communique published by them, that, ignoring the real state of affairs in Poland and the fact that all the steps taken by the Polish Government are its own internal affairs they have made an overt attempt at interference in affairs which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Poles themselves, thus highhandedly contravening the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the UN Charter.

Under crude pressure from the United States, the parties to the meeting attempted to impose their own version of events in Poland, falsifying the real state of affairs. The final communique contains a number of points which cannot be viewed other than as an attempt at unconcealed interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. In particular, it says in connection with the discriminatory measures adopted by the United States that the "10" will be holding consultations with the governments of the United States and other Western countries in order "to determine what decisions will serve their common aims best and to avoid any steps which might place their actions in jeopardy."

The communique, however, shows that the West European states have not joined in the discriminatory measures announced by President R. Reagan of the United States against the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic under the concocted pretext of the "events in Poland." Despite the intense pressure which representatives of the American administration have brought to bear on their West European allies, the EEC countries did not announce any steps aimed at undermining economic and other ties with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as the United States has been insisting.

Commenting on the results of the Brussels meeting, the influential British newspaper, THE TIMES, stresses the possibility of increased differences between the United States and their West European allies on issues to do with assessing the situation in Poland. Despite strong pressure, the American administration has not succeeded in getting the West European countries to support Washington's policy of exacerbating the "cold war." The EEC member-countries have refused to follow the United States in its policy aimed at undermining detente, the Parisian L'HUMANITE writes. The American television company, CBS, makes a similar assessment of the results of the meeting of "Common Market" countries in Brussels. A CBS commentator pointed out that the conference of the U.S.' West European allies "gives Washington no cause for rejoicing."

Polish Paper on Sanctions

LD311432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Dec (TASS) -- The Polish press rejects the discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. administration to exert pressure on the Polish People's Republic and to extend its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland.

Since August of last year, the paper WIADOMOSCI SZCZECINSKIE writes, the Western media have constantly been asserting that events in Poland are the internal affair of the Poles themselves and that they must solve their own difficulties. The West has constantly been giving gentle reminders of its aid and of the extension of time limits for the repayment of external debts, but only if there is no interference from outside Poland's affairs.

The American President, the paper continues, was one of those statesmen who was most outspoken in saying that there should be no interference by any countries in Poland's internal affairs. But he revealed his true intention just before Christmas when he pledged that his government would give no aid to Poland, and this applied to food, too. He also elaborated on other measures to "punish" the Polish people.

The anti-Polish speech by Reagan should be cited as a classic example of American policy toward other countries in the world, the newspaper stresses. Poles must now approach an evaluation of the foreign policy course of the White House without any illusions. The old truth that wherever imperialists do not see any benefit for themselves they will not part with a cent has been reaffirmed.

It should be emphasized that already long ago the United States began consciously taking measures, the main aim of which was to establish control over the socioeconomic development of Poland. This was carried out in various ways, including the aid of a policy of credits and the granting of loans.

The emergence of Solidarity and the selection by the trade union's leadership of a course aimed at the dismantling of state structures and the seizure of power evoked a favorable response and even delight in the West. The antisocialist course of the Solidarity leadership answered the aims and the tasks of Western subversive ideological centers.

The introduction of martial law in the country and the isolation of right and "left" extremists with the purpose of avoiding bloodshed has caused dissatisfaction in certain Western countries. They believed that the antisocialist forces would be able to realize their aims. However, when these forces' plans were wrecked, the mass information media in the West immediately initiated a whining campaign alleging that civil rights were being violated in Poland. The ruling circles of certain countries declared that sanctions would be taken.

Certain aid which used to come from the West in the form of modern printing equipment and monetary alms were used to undermine the state system in Poland and not to improve the life of the Polish people. It is no secret that substantial sums in American dollars were found in the pockets of extremists from Solidarity and other antisocialist organizations.

It is also known that American diplomats were frequent guests of Solidarity leaders. It is not known what the American diplomats accredited in the Polish People's Republic talked about with the Bujak-type "activists." However, it is possible to say with certainty that after each such meeting the behavior of trade union leaders became more impudent and they pushed the country still further toward an internal military conflict.

In a certain sense, it is even a good thing that the American President has shown his true face. He has made it clear that Poland cannot rely on America but only on its own efforts and the assistance of its true friends who did not desert the Poles in their hour of need.

Reagan said that he is no longer interested in Poland and closed all channels of economic assistance. We must show the world that we ourselves are able to solve our own problems. Then the Americans and other people of the Western countries will come to look on the Poles as partners rather than as supplicants. Our historical experience and the post-war reconstruction of Poland oblige all of us to unite our efforts to bring the country out of its crisis, the paper writes in conclusion.

Anichkin Examines Sanctions

LD050126 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jan 82

[By Oleg Anichkin]

[Text] The sanctions against the Soviet Union announced in Washington are impossible to justify merely by claiming, what President Reagan does, that Moscow is responsible for the situation in Poland. The current developments in that country are purely an internal affair to be settled by the Poles themselves, so the U.S. President is trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union what simply does not exist. The U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union violate the universally accepted norms or relations between states. The President has in fact assumed the right to dictate terms to other countries. The statement of the U.S. President proves once again that the administration has entered a road which leads to greater confrontation, to greater international tension, with all ensuing consequences.

The White House decision on discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union was not prompted by common sense. While lacking logic, the President's statement bears the stamp of emotional inconsistency. Washington is irritated because its plans to undermine the socialist system in Poland have failed. The direct support by the United States of reactionary and counterreactionary [as heard] groups in Poland has failed to bring the result expected in Washington. So the administration has decided to resort to open pressure.

Yes, as experience shows, the approach the White House is demonstrating benefits no one internationally. It may happen that the U.S. sanctions will eventually boomerang. There have already been signs of anxiety as shown by U.S. organizations exporting grain and farm machinery. The Caterpillar Tractor Company, for one, which sells equipment for gas pipelines to the Soviet Union, will by preliminary estimates lose more than $100 million. An analysis of the sanctions announced by the U.S. President will lead one to conclude that they will hardly have any effect. Incidentally, not all of the U.S. allies share Washington's stand on the development in Poland. They consider them an internal affair and rule out the possibility of any outside interference. In short, the United States is pursuing an inconsistent, unprincipled course. That country is an unreliable business partner which does not do it any credit. Above all, since it tends to destabilize the international situation, the U.S. policy is a dangerous policy.

Kennan Cited on Sanctions

LD050134 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jan 82

[By Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Thank you and hello everyone.

When George Kennan said that President Reagan's economic sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union were mere pinpricks, he was telling you part of the story. Mr Kennan, who at 77 is probably the most widely recognized American authority on the Soviet Union and U.S.-Soviet relations, was interviewed on NBC's Meet the Press on Sunday. The former ambassador to the USSR early in the cold war and a statesman whose views underwent a profound change from cold war attitudes to understanding of the necessity of peaceful coexistence, said, and I quote him: It is very difficult for me to say that any positive results could be obtained from the sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union. We don't have very much left in our arsenal or means with which to annoy or embarrass Moscow. We've played most of those cards and I think these are mere pinpricks as far as influence is concerned. And the former career diplomat concluded that the punitive steps taken by Reagan could further sour relations between the two countries, and again I quote: insofar as they have heightened the tension and ill feeling between the two governments at this highly delicate, dangerous time.

Those views are hard to argue with. The basic point is that the sanctions' only concrete result will be the worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations [words indistinct] but that is only part of the story. Think back a little. Review the past 16 months or so and try to recall how many times you were warned of the imminent Soviet invasion of Poland. It was around the corner, due any day, remember. And your administration kept making all kinds of threatening noises as to the sanctions that have now been imposed even though the USSR has not been and is not involved in the events that have taken place in Poland since 13 December. Nobody has been able to prove the contrary.

So what is happening in reality? In reality we are seeing yet another U.S. President who is himself, as are his associates, eager to find an excuse to worsen the relations between America and the Soviet Union. Eager because they have vested interests in that, because without maintaining the tensions they cannot hope to convince Americans of the necessity to spend $200 billion on arms this year while slashing money for the disabled, the needy and so on. They have a vested interest in blocking the peace movement, which in itself presents a threat to arms production and to the profits of the military-industrial complex.

The White House knows perfectly well what George Kennan told the nation on NBC. Of course, those sanctions are pinpricks. Of course, they cannot really hurt, annoy or embarrass Moscow. This was evident when they were still being discussed and planned months and months ago. But that's the whole point. The people who put those plans into motion never expected them to hurt the USSR.

They were masterminded to worsen relations, to increase tensions, to ram through more and more military expenses. Poland? Who cares about Poland? For President Reagan and his men Poland has served its purpose. They can now turn their attention to other matters.

Reagan Sanctions 'Pointless'

LD311622 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 31 Dec 81

["Reckless Action" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- The Reagan administration took a reckless step, introducing discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union under the pretext of the events in Poland.

Back in the twenties and thirties anti-Sovietists hoped to weaken the Russians by trade blockades. They were staking on a blockade when unleashing a cold war in the post-war years. In the past six years alone, the United States introduced four times the embargo on trade in some or other goods with foreign states. In three cases the embargo was directed against the USSR. Early in 1980 Washington limited the sales of grain and export of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union. But all this has not prevented the Soviet Union from becoming a powerful state with advanced science and technology, with powerful economy, has not arrested the strengthening of its defence potential. It should be noted that the rates of growth of the national income, industrial and agricultural products and capital investments in the USSR in 1951-1980 were 100-150 per cent higher than in the United States.

The Soviet Union itself created those types of technology which were denied to it by the United States. It is U.S. farmers and industrial companies that lost badly as a result of the embargo. Their losses amount to millions of dollars. During the election campaign in summer of last year, Ronald Reagan himself had to admit the pointlessness of unilateral curtailing of trade with the USSR. He said that the embargo actually had no effect on the Soviet Union.

The President of the United States has now made a sharp turn and disavowed his previous statements; but will this make his measures less pointless? Trade with the United States makes up a small share, only a few per cent, in the Soviet foreign trade and a meagre part in the gross national product. It is not accidental that organs of the press and representatives of the business circles in the United States and in other Western countries believe that these measures will not have an effect on the USSR.

"These measures will, perhaps, have the same effect as the barking of a dog from afar". This is how one of the heads of a major Japanese trading company comments on the U.S. measures. His words are cited by the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI.

The press of the United States notes with good reason that the Soviet Union is not only capable of producing the equipment it needs but also of purchasing it from other Western countries, while the measures of the White House will deal a painful blow to the U.S. economy. The press estimated that the total losses of U.S. corporations as a result of the refusal to sell goods to the USSR will make up at least 3.7 billion dollars and the farmers losses will make up 1.5 billion dollars a year. American workers producing manufacturing equipment whose deliveries have been banned will be adversely affected. The Soviet Union has drawn up plans for the new five-year period, while the United States is letting slip a chance for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade. The United States' reputation as an unreliable whimsical partner will stick.

It is high time Washington understood that policy of blackmail, embargo, sanctions, policy for the positions of strength with regard to the USSR has no prospects.

U.S. 'Tears' 'Hypocrisy'

LD311408 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 31 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Radomir Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced sanctions against the Soviet Union. Thus, the imperial warriors, who entrenched themselves in the White House, are continuing their cold blooded and dogged effort to whip up passions around Poland, and increasing the stages in their gamble. What has happened is by no means evidence of strength or confidence. It is an act reflecting among other things the moral erosion of the policy pursued by the leading power of the capitalist world. Indeed, the intention of the Reagan team to use rudeness, blackmail and violence as a substitute for the art of foreign policy has now been fulfilled.

The world is witnessing a logical follow-up to what has been happening in the USA over the past decade. President Carter was the man who put into high gear the machine of destroying and undermining detente. Reagan's men are accelerating the revolutions of this machine. They are remote from love of mankind, which they use as a cover for their present-day course of actions. Their practical activity is the limit of hypocrisy and adventurism.

The peoples of the world remember well that the new fangled "champions" of humanism were exterminating the people of Vietnam for several years, by sending there a 550-thousand-strong interventionist army. The "Phoenix," operation, carried out by the Pentagon and the CIA, in the course of which 25 thousand Vietnamese died, was an act of terrorism on an unprecedented scale. The nuclear strikes against Nagasaki and Hiroshima were acts of truly global terrorism and intimidation. People remember that more than seven million tons of bombs were dropped on Vietnam, which is twice as much as was dropped on Germany and Japan throughout the entire Second World War.

Twenty-two thousand American Marines invaded the Dominican Republic under President Johnson. On the long list of the acts of terrorism by the USA against other sovereign states are the "feats" performed by the Americans to overthrow the regimes in Iran and Guatemala which were objectionable to them, the bloody tragedy of Chile, the 20 years of support for the Somoza terrorist regime in Nicaragua. Such is the real policy of the USA -- hegemonism, imperial arrogance and suppression of dissent on the scale of the whole world.

But why are they in Washington today bemoaning Poland and are not shedding tears over the terror in El Salvador or the Republic of South Africa?

Washington is hypocritically shedding bitter tears over Poland. But these are tears of despair because of the collapse of its hopes for undermining the socialist system in that country. Poland is only a pretext for further whipping up international tensions. The aim of this escalation is to use the Polish problem in Washington's own selfish interests; in the first place to destabilise the security system, which has emerged in Europe after the Second World War. The whole of Washington's political philosophy is based on faith in violence. It is precisely in an atmosphere of violence, blackmail and crisis that it is easier to twist the arms of disobedient allies. In the frenzy of anti-Soviet hysteria it is easier for Washington to force upon them the arms race and nuclear weapons. The impression is that in the name of "Pax Americana" the imperial warriors are ready to reduce the European Continent to ashes. Evidently it is not by chance that one hears in Washington claims that "there are things more important than peace."

Baku Azeri on U.S. Measures

GF311630 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Ronald Reagan's Statement"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to Ronald Reagan's latest statement regarding developments in Poland.

As on previous occasions, the President has again denied the existence of [word indistinct] facts. It seems that the explanations of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the evidence he has put forward have had no effect on the U.S. President. For no reason at all, and in total contravention of (?international law), the U.S. President has accused the Soviet Union of being responsible for the state of emergency in Poland.

The U.S. President claims that during the (?past few months the Soviet Union has been demanding strong measures) and that it has been (?sending warnings) to Polish leaders. Now, in the words of President Reagan, the Soviet Union is clearly supporting the measures taken in Poland. This is a very simple viewpoint, and this is how the U.S. President regards the situation. However, what can be gained by trying to distort the Soviet Union's position? It is a fact that the Soviet Union has briefed the United States on its stand on several occasions.

The new statement by the U.S. President has indicated that a number of American leaders are unable to see the situation as it is because of the [words indistinct] regarding the endeavor made to impede socialism. The U.S. President's reference to the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Accord was only an act of deception. It was aimed at covering up the United States' intention of increasing its interference in the affairs of others. It was also aimed at keeping the United States' rights and interests above the sovereign rights and interests of other countries.

The false accusations repeatedly and strenuously leveled against the Soviet Union have been designed to give substance to the measures disclosed by the U.S. President. These measures may cause further deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Aeroflot flights to the United States have been suspended together with negotiations regarding an agreement on [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, a call has been made to restrict the sale of certain high technology equipment to the Soviet Union -- tools and equipment that are ordinary commodities on the international market.

It will be recalled that it was the United States itself that (?favored) the resumption of negotiations on a series of economic agreements. Now, however, it has avoided them unilaterally. The United States, which has been paying lipservice to its obligations toward other countries within the norms of international law, has been acting disrespectfully. Therefore, Reagan's remarks in his statement concerning the United States' desire to maintain practical and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union make no difference at all. In view of this, his remarks are futile.

The statements issued by the U.S. President and other U.S. officials indicate their reluctance to abondon concepts such as intervention, isolation, sanctions [words indistinct]. However, all these are part of a policy that should have entered the archives long ago. Every nation has the right to establish its own way of life in its own homeland. The [word indistinct] guarantors and their collaborators are [words indistinct].

Worldwide Protests Noted

LD030022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 2 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- The newspapers inform us on the situation in Poland. They write about the protests aroused throughout the world in connection with the U.S. attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to aggravate the internal situation in that country and to use the events in Poland as a pretext to aggravate the international situation and in particular relations with the USSR.

Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA about the U.S. attempts to shelter from just condemnation of interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic in the shadow of such a document as the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The commentator stresses: "However, by citing the principles of the Final Act it becomes clear that Washington's encoachment on the rights and national interests of the Polish people profoundly contradict these principles."

Opposition to U.S. Moves

LD021000 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan TASS -- "By this step the U.S. administration has completely unmasked itself", writes PRAVDA's New York correspondent Andrey Tolkunov, commenting on Washington's discriminatory measures against the USSR and Poland. "For now the whole wide world, including U.S. allies, has seen for itself how official Washington, openly speculating on the events in Poland, is opposing the normalisation of the situation in that country".

The correspondent spoke to the heads of the companies which were barred by the U.S. administration from selling their products to the Soviet Union. They regret President Reagan's decision and say that the move will be damaging to their businesses and spur unemployment.

It is not only members of the business community who are dissatisfied. Sober-minded Americans, members of the scientific community bitterly criticise the decision of the administration not to extend bilateral agreements, specifically those on scientific exchange, ocean development, energy, etc."

"The present move of the White House and backstage fuss around it is also an undisguised disregard for the interests of U.S. allies and the aspirations of millions of West Europeans", the correspondent writes. A number of observers note that Washington directly blackmails West European governments: Either you support the sanctions or we will go further -- and stop the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe".

"However, the New York TIMES admits that some people even in the top echelon of power in Washington are already in doubt that the West Europeans and the Japanese will agree to support these 'undertakings', despite the present arms-twisting diplomacy carried out by the Americans".

The correspondent writes that despite the obvious flop of the "collective sanctions", anti-Soviet and anti-Polish psychosis continues its reign in Wasington at the present time. Administration officials are frenziedly trying to "justify" the necessity of the measures taken by the USA and hint there may be further steps.

'Artificial' Crisis

LD031034 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" program prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television]

[Text] First of all, I would like to wish you all a happy new year. May it be a good and prosperous year for all of you. True, predictions by United States economists and businessmen have a rather somber ring for millions of Americans. The reports indicate that though the number of unemployed in the United States has already exceeded 9 million, there will be still more in the moths to come. I would not like my new year wishes for Americans in the new year to be empty rhetoric, but I am afraid that the facts really do not provide any special grounds for optimism. The difficulties now experienced by millions of Americans should, one would think, have made the top men in the administration get down to tackling these problems.

But instead the White House has decided to center its efforts on fanning up the campaign against Poland and also against the Soviet Union. This attempt to create an artificial foreign policy crisis looks like a clear-cut attempt to distract U.S. public attention from the urgent problems at home and instead to switch over to events that are taking place thousands of miles from home and which have no relation at all to the United States security and the real problems of America's working people. As 1981 was drawing to a close President Reagan announced sanctions against the Soviet Uniona and suspended a number of agreements between our two countries. But while doing this he could not present the U.S. people with a single fact to back his assertions that the Polish authorities were supposedly acting on Soviet orders or under pressure.

Now, if official Washington had hoped by its moves to intimidate the Soviet Union, this would be naive to put it mildly. After all, didn't Reagan's predecessor try to frighten the Soviet Union with all kinds of economic and political sanctions? What such a shortsighted policy resulted in for Mr Carter is now common knowledge. President Reagan during the election campaign himself criticized Carter's decision to impose an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. But that embargo seriously harmed the American farmer and not the USSR, and if today official Washington is again violating the agreements, many of which have incidentally been concluded on the initiative and at the request of U.S. authorities, then what grounds are there to contend that this time the consequences will be different?

Throughout the world men and women are again and again asking themselves: Can the words of official Washington be trusted, and is the United States a reliable partner, especially in economic relations? It is hardly by chance to support the shortsighted measures of the Republican administration. Nothing can be more removed from the truth than the haughty and groundless concept that the United States is more interested in economic cooperation, normal trade and measures to lessen the danger of a nuclear missile war than the Soviet Union and its friends.

There is a Russian saying to the effect that happiness is forged by people themselves. To this I would add that the same applies to misfortunes. So it is necessary to show commonsense, abandon national egoism and unfounded feelings of superiority in order to make the new year a really good one, to lessen the burden of difficulties experienced by many Americans and lessen the military threat looming over the world today. Since these days people tend to hope for a better future, I would like, writes Valentin Zorin, to express the hope that commonsense will in the long run prevail.

U.S. 'Gamble' Doomed

LD031214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Under the Leninist Banner" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in today's PRAVDA that the CPSU's foreign policy program and the practical activities of our party and the Soviet Government have a powerful and good effect on the international situation.

In this context L.I. Brezhnev's untiring activity is of exceptional importance. This is why, in marking the 75th birthday of the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, millions of people in all continents paid tribute to him as an outstanding supporter of peace and friendship between peoples. The USSR's struggle for peace engenders an influx of energy into the many-millions-strong peace supporters' movement and encourages realistically minded figures in the West to make rational decisions. "Moscow's hand" is the wail of the anticommunists when they see from their offices the raging sea of antiwar demonstrations in Bonn, Amsterdam, Rome and London. Measuring everyone by their own mercenary yardstick, they slander the Soviet Union and accuse us of "suborning credulous West Europeans." Indeed, we are winning to our side the hearts and minds of people in the West. However, this is being done not by well-thumbed dollar and pound notes but by the sensible nature of our initiatives and the purity of our intentions which accord with the interests of the whole of mankind. Yes, Moscow's hand is extended to everyone -- a hand of friendship and cooperation!

The peace-loving nature of our foreign policy, Gennadiy Vasilyev goes on to say, springs from the very essence of socialism, which for the first time in mankind's history has put an end to exploitation of the working people, militarism and the expansionist aspirations of states. Defending peace and the peoples' right to a free and independent development, the Soviet Union acts in close interaction with its friends as regards ideals and goals, namely the countries of the socialist community.

Concerning events in Poland, the author notes that the failure of the designs of counterrevolution in Poland has infuriated its patrons abroad. As had already become the custom, Washington has come out as the leader of a loud anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. The Reagan administration has announced the imposition of economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic, has undertaken a number of hostile measures against the Soviet Union and is attempting to get its NATO allies to join in them. Washington has thereby shown to the whole world that the big political gamble which it has undertaken with regard to Poland is in pursuit of aims which have nothing in common with the well-being of the Polish people and the cause of peace in the Continent of Europe. This gamble is doomed to failure. The leaders of the U.S. Republican administration, the author writes, are keeping to the worst tradition of that type of behavior which Senator Fulbright has called the "recklessness of force." It seems that the recklessness is in evidence all right; as for force, the socialist community has at its disposal everything necessary to stand up for itself.

U.S. ACCUSED OF COORDINATING POLISH SUBVERSION

LD031118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- The latest reports from Poland show that the country has entered 1982 with the hope that the subversive activities of counterrevolutionary forces inspired by the CIA and other Western intelligence services will be stopped once and for all, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. Life is gradually returning to normal. Wide masses of the working people are starting to fulfill the difficult tasks which face the country, knowing that their successful solution is only possible on the paths of socialism and peace.

However, such a development of events, the paper notes, as can be seen, does not accomodate the imperialists who would like at any price, right up to the unleashing of a death-dealing and murderous civil war, to bury socialism in the Polish People's Republic, and to wrest Poland away from the community of socialist states. It is precisely because of this that in the United States and some other NATO countries there are some who are breathing thunder and lightning against socialist Poland and its lawful government.

The article goes on to say that means of affecting Poland politically, ideologically and economically are closely interlaced with subversive methods in the arsenal of U.S. "knights of the cloak and dagger." Coordination of subversive actions against the socialist order in the Polish People's Republic and support for the counterrevolutionaries is being implemented by the so-called "special group to study the situation" in Poland which has been set up by R. Reagan and which is headed by Bush, the former CIA chief and current vice president of the United States. Journalists have aptly dubbed this group "a mini-CIA." It includes high-ranking figures in the present U.S. administration. It was, of course, not without their direct involvement that the ringleaders of solidarity and other antisocialist groupings were intending to carry out a coup d'etat. It was obviously not without their assistance that lists were prepared of tens of thousands of communists, government staff and officers of the Army, milita and security organs who were to be subjected to physical reprisals and repressions.

... The newspaper stresses that hard trials have befallen Poland. At the present time its patriotic forces are having to fight straightaway on two fronts: against internal counterrevolution and against imperialist reaction. "And as always, at this difficult time Polish patriots have on their side the sympathies and support of their true friends, the Soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries."

CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTED

TASS Roundup 4 Jan

LD041744 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 4 Jan 82

["Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, TASS -- There was a first full working day in Poland today after the New Year holidays. According to the Warsaw city authorities, all industrial enterprises and institutions in the capital started work. The city traffic is functioning normally. The Warszawa and Kosciuszko iron and steel works, the Polfa complex and other continuous cycle enterprises are rhythmically operating. On the first day of the new year the miners excavated 529,000 tons of coal, which is higher than coal production on an average working day. All electric power plants are functioning without stoppages, and there is no disruption in electricity supply. According to the central state dispatchers' energy unit, the country's demand for electricity was fully met during the past three days. Classes at secondary schools began today for the first time after a 20-day break.

PAP agency distributed information about Poland's social and economic situation in 1981. According to preliminary estimates, the national income of the Polish People's Republic went down by 15 percent in 1981 during Solidarity's acitivities. The lowering of development rates affected all industries of the national economy. The wages fund grew by nearly 25 percent, whereas the deliveries of goods to the domestic market were almost 10 percent down.

If not for the aid from the countries of the socialist community, the information says, Poland would have found itself in the conditions of a still deeper crisis which was being exacerbated in 1981 by the destructive activities of counter-revolution.

As announced by the State Pricing Commission, there emerged an acute need to review retail prices in the conditions of a profound economic crisis and disorganisation of the market. The State Commission has worked out and turned for nation-wide discussion a proposal for changing retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel and electricity, and also for money compensation in connection with the increases.

The All-Poland Workers' Agency stresses in its commentary that the Polish economy is facing two major problems: the necessity for a return to an equilibrium between money and commodities inside the country and payment of debts to Western countries. In 1981, economic ties between the town and village, as well as the connection between production and the market were disrupted in the Polish national economy.

Martial law helps restore cooperation ties, strengthen production discipline, and use more effectively raw materials and electricity.

There are various difficulties, and we know that it will take us long to overcome them. But these are our problems, and we should resolve them ourselves, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article in connection with the so-called "sanctions" of the U.S. administration against the Polish People's Republic. No one was surprised by the exaggerated interest of the U.S. President in Poland's domestic affairs at a time when the extremist leaders of Solidarity and counter-revolutionary groupings were preparing to seize power and were looking for ways to overthrow the socialist system.

Ronald Reagan, the newspaper writes, backed those people and their activities for the simple reason: He is a dyed-in-the-wool anti-communist. He cannot stomach the fact that socialism has asserted itself in many countries, while the community of socialist states follows a policy of peace and cooperation in the international arena. Reagan's policy as regards Poland and its problems is not suitable for a world power.

Polish television showed a programme about subversive activities of the leaders of the so-called Independent Union of Students. Polish television stressed that the union acted in close cooperation with a counter-revolutionary emigrant organisation in France, called "Kultura". That organisation, as well as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], provided instructions, prepared at NATO and directed at carrying out subversive, anti-constitutional actions in the Polish People's Republic.

Situation 'Normal'

LD041140 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, TASS -- As is reported by the Polish mass media, the first new year days were calm in the country as a whole. The metallurgical plants Warszawa, Kosciuszko, the complex Polfa and other enterprises with the continuous production cycle functioned normally. Last Saturday, the miners produced 529,000 tons of coal, which corresponds to the output in a normal working day. All electric power stations of the republic operated uninterruptedly and there were no failures in electricity supply.

According to the PAP news agency, an all-Poland conference was held in Warsaw. The conference discussed the tasks of agriculture in 1982. It was noted that a very important task of agriculture is to increase the procurement of farm products, to fully use the reserves in agriculture and the food industry.

The mass media points out that the destructive activity of the extremist forces of Solidarity, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other counter-revolutionary groupings inflicted a huge damage upon the Polish economy. The PAP news agency has distributed an interview with the chairman of the Main Statistics Board of the Polish People's Republic Wieslaw Sadowski on Poland's socio-economic status last year. According to preliminary data, he said, the national income in 1981 went down by 15 percent. A considerable reduction in the national income, in productivity of labour and output of manufactured goods led to serious disproportions in the home market and the deepening of inflation processes.

Now, stresses the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, it is very essential that we should calmly, conscientiously discharge our duties, maintain the atmosphere which is necessary for productive labour. This is the main source of our well-being.

Worker on 'Military Situation'

LD041820 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Correspondent's report from Waraw]

[Text] We are at the Warsaw Mera-Centrum machinebuilding plant: The plant, as you can see, is operating normally and fulfilling its production tasks.

[Begin recording of plant worker in Polish fading into Russian translation] My name is Henryk Kucharek. I am a fitter and I have been working at the plant for 25 years. It is not only our plant which is working normally in the country, but all enterprises. Despite the military situation, all the factories and plants are operating at a normal rhythm and without any wastage of time. We are profoundly satisfied by this fact.

There are no troops at our plant as is the case at other enterprises in the country. The director, who has worked at our plant for several years, runs the enterprise in accordance with the government program. He keeps an eye on discipline and productivity. I must say that recently we have in general started to work better, and productivity has risen.

If you want to discuss the military situation as a whole, then this is first and foremost the internal affair of our country. We Poles will cope with our difficulties ourselves. I can say this with confidence. Lately real chaos has reigned in our country; there has been pilfering, sheer gangsterism, and the Polish people have absolutely no confidence in the future.

The military situation which was imposed on 13 December was a necessary measure; otherwise a bloody, fratricidal civil war, involving innocent people, would have inevitabley broken out in Poland. In this complex situation the announcement of a military situation was the only situation. It is thanks to this measure alone that a peaceful life has again returned to Poland. [end recording]

PRAVDA ARTICLE REVIEWS HISTORY OF PZPR

LD051036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0525 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- Founded in German-fascist occupied Warsaw, the Polish Workers' Party (PWP) was an heir to the glorious traditions of the previous generations of proletarian revolutionaries, today's PRAVDA writes in connection with the 40th anniversary of the PWP. It creatively assimilated and applied in practice the best from the ideological heritage and political experience of the Polish workers' movement, having used everything which withstood the trial of time, from the concepts of the left radical current of the peasant movement and democratic groups of the intelligentsia.

In its first program appeal the PWP stated that it would be a party which will "always and everywhere defend the interests of the working masses and fight for their final liberation from the yoke of capitalism" and which will be "connected with the life, destinies and future of its own people through a thousand threads."

Hitlerian fascism, the paper continues, brought to Poland enslavement and brutal terror. The PWP took it upon itself to organize a nationwide armed struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers. Having made national liberation the most important task, it closely tied the struggle for freedom and independence of Poland with the course for its gradual democratization and for liquidation of the roots of the reactionary internal and external policy which brought the country to national catastrophe.

The PWP was the sole political force able to evaluate deeply and from the Marxist-Leninist positions the deployment of forces in the international arena and its tasks and to work out a program for the resurgence of Poland drawing strength from friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the paper notes. Being an integral part of the international workers' movement, the party of Polish communists made the strategy of the national front and the cohesion of all democratic and progressive forces around the people's democratic camp which it was heading the basis of its political line.

In the course of the joint struggle to strengthen people's power and solve the enormous complex of revolutionary tasks, closer cooperation and gradual mutual rapprochement between the two workers parties, the PWP and the Polish Socialist Party, emerged. This process was crowned in December 1948 by the unification of the Marxist-Leninist platform which became the leading force in the construction of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

"The most recent period in the history of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic has been very diffcult. Using the mistakes of the previous leadership of the party and country, internal and external reaction has provoked a deep political and socioeconomic crisis. The resolute measures taken by the Polish authorities, the article stresses, have put an end to the counterrevolutionary attempts to push the country off the socialist path which has been chosen by the people."

PRAVDA REFLECTS ON FRG VIEW OF BREZHNEV VISIT

PM300905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "The FRG: a Profound Imprint"]

[Text] Bonn, Dec -- "Do you know that at the end of the war Stuttgart was viewed as a potential target for the U.S. atom bomb in Europe? The same as Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. Why did the choice fall on our city? It is located, as it were, in a cauldron, ringed by hills. It was supposed that the atomic blast would be more effective here." Probably not all Stuttgarters know this, especially the young. But it did not seem coincidental that these memories came back to our companion, a well-known Stuttgart jounalist. Anxiety for the fate of peace in Europe and a desire to rid it of the threat of nuclear holocaust are being manifested everywhere in this country now.

We traveled to Stuttgart or, rather, to (Meglingen), one of the small towns adjoining it, immediately after the Soviet-West German summit talks had finished in Bonn. The Free Democratic Party political club was holding an open forum there devoted to the results of those talks. The forum was one of a number of events displaying the extraordinary surge of interest in the Soviet land and its foreign policy which accompanied the vist to the FRG by L.I. Brezhniv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

People of different ages, social status and political and ideological views gathered in the (Meglingen) school hall in the evening. Their opinions frequently contradicted each other. However, the overall discussion simply confirmed an indisputable fact that the visit by the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the new peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, the influence of his personality and his prestige as an outstanding fighter for peace have produced and continue to produce a tremendous impression in the country.

The arguments in favor of detente and cooperation have begun to be perceived differently. Previously they often encountered an insuperable psychological barrier engendered by cock-and-bull stories about the "Soviet threat" or the USSR's "perfidy." At present, although this propaganda is by no means over, one feels that more and more people are seeking the thread of mutual understanding, realizing that their country's security cannot be safeguarded by undermining the security of another state.

Essentially there is no significant political force in the FRG now which openly challenges the need for or usefulness of a Soviet-West German summit meeting. Stressing its significance for "overcoming doubts about the readiness to continue the policy of detente," Bundestag Deputy E. Bahr, a prominent Social Democrat, notes in a statement for PRAVDA that "henceforth it is clear: Even in a complex atmosphere we are fully determined to deepen detente and cooperation. The visit was useful because the talks, in which even the differences of views, irrespective of the themes, were honestly not passed over in silence, showed absolutely clearly that we in the FRG -- and this applies particularly to the federal chancellor personally -- view the safeguarding of security from a position of partnership. In the nuclear age, security cannot be ensured at the expense of a potential enemy but only together with him. Only mutual security is possible; such an approach makes it possible to draw far-reaching conclusions. As for medium-range nuclear weapons, everyone affected by this problem is focusing his efforts on the talks. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's interesting and constructive proposals are important for the Geneva talks. The maintenance of peace is our common concern. For all of us there is very little time left to slow down the arms race."

Political and diplomatic contacts in the Western world picked up immediately after the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG. Interest in its results was unusually high. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and U.S. President R. Reagan discussed them during a special transatlantic telephone conversation. Furthermore, a Bonn Foreign Ministry state secretary was sent to Washington with a report on the results of the Soviet-West German talks. Reports on the Soviet-West German talks were studied attentively in the capitals of Britain, France and other countries. "Full agreement with the assessment of the significance of the meeting" between the USSR and FRG leaders was expressed at the London conference of EEC heads of state and government. Here, special stress was laid on the need to "keep the paths of contact between East and West open at all times."

"L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn has helped to warm the atmosphere for disarmament talks between Moscow and Washington," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL believes. The businesslike and frank character of the Soviet leader's talks has had a positive effect on the totality of East-West dialogue. The constructive Soviet proposals and the USSR's clearly expressed readiness to strive for concrete, radical steps in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation and reduction gave a powerful boost to the search for and discussion of the ways of averting a new twist to nuclear missile armaments on our continent.

Certain improvements are noticeable in the approach to a whole series of aspects of the arms limitation package. Primarily, attempts to achieve military superiority are being condemned more clearly. Even quite recently, when frankly bellicose calls to transform the United States into the number one military power and threats against the Soviet Union came from across the ocean, adherence to the principle of approximate arms equality was confirmed here only timidly, and then only after direct questions on this score. Now Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, making a government statement in the Bundestag devoted mainly to L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, said that those who strive for the superiority of their own weapons are "threatening peace instead of protecting it." "This path," he stated, "will lead inevitably to cranking up the arms spiral." "The path of equal military strength and equal security," the chancellor noted, must be "the basic philosophy for averting war." "No government of any world power will sign a disarmament treaty which strengthens inequality," H. Schmidt stated. "The principle of equality is an inalienable constituent of any disarmament and arms limitation policy agreed on and guaranteed by treaties."

The FRG chancellor pronounced himself "in favor of stable partnership on East-West security and in favor of great efforts and intensive work to turn the arms spiral in the opposite direction."

"Partnership in the security sphere" is a new and unaccustomed category here. However, it is entering the political dictionary on an increasingly broad scale. At the same time, the realization is spreading that nuclear weapons cannot be the basis of European security; they can only undermine it.

The search for an alternative to "security" based on mass destruction weapons is under way in various circles of West German society. It includes military experts and Bundeswehr generals too. For the FRG and in the history of the bourgeois German state in general, this is an unprecedented occurrence. In Bonn recently a group of professional military men presented the public with a joint work devoted to this theme. The flow of the reasoning, beginning at times from diverse or occasionally contradictory points of departure, ends increasingly frequently with a single conclusion: Europe must be a nuclear-free zone. L.I. Brezhenv's comment that the Soviet Union supports the removal of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, from our continent has refuted the assertions spread here with regard to the USSR's stance.

Now, however, broad public circles here believe that the main matter is to avert a twist in a new arms race -- that is, the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons. Quite recently the question was raised in the Budget Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Bundestag group of increasing 1982 spending on the "NATO infrastructure" from DM250 million to DM500 million. A portion of this money is to go on building sites and other preparatory work for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on West German soil. One-half of the deputies on the committee refused to approve the budget, noting that it is unwise to make any preparations for deployment of new missiles while the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe are in progress in Geneva. But how long will the deputies hold out: The pressure on them is mounting.

There is an attempt to create a vacuum around the mass peace movement, too. It is declared "unnecessary;" depicted as some kind of rabble "struck with fear" and "emotion" and thus even "hindering" the rational spirit of the Geneva talks. The persecution of outstanding figures in the antiwar and antimissile movement is intensifying. It is being whipped on not only by appeals from across the ocean. It is backed not just by local military concerns. Even those who rejoice at the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and who should bow to the antiwar movement are sometimes participating in it. For the antiwar movement was one of the important reasons why Washington, threatened with foreign policy isolation, was forced to return to the negotiating table.

It is well known that Washington used the tactic of twisting its European allies' arms when pushing the nuclear missile decision through NATO in 1979. The same story is now being repeated. SPD deputies have received a "clarification" from above that, in the event of their refusal to finance the military preparations, Bonn will be deprived of the opportunity of "close consultation" with the United States. It will apparently be unable to "influence" the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Moreover, preparation for the deployment of the U.S. weapons in 1983 is passed off as "useful pressure" on participants in the talks -- pressure which will apparently urge them to a more rapid agreement.

But who needs to be urged? The Soviet Union does not; everyone knows it is a genuine initiator of talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe and does its utmost by its constructive proposals to facilitate the speediest attainment of agreement. If the wish is to "urge" Washington, the NATO "dual" decision is least suited to this. It is clear that advancing plans for "arms upgrading" can only have an adverse effect on the U.S. approach to Geneva. Unfortunately, there are too many facts which lead one to think that Washington is still guided mainly by the desire to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, primarily in the FRG.

The most far-sighted West German politicians are now asking how to avoid the dangerous collision when, for example, half way to agreeing on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, the United States cites the NATO decision and begins to redirect the Pershing II and cruise missiles here? Of course, attention here returns to the Soviet proposal on a moratorium put forward again by L.I. Brezhnev during his stay in the FRG. Support for this constructive idea is gradually growing among the West German public.

"The response to L.I. Brezhnev's visit gives every justification for favorable forecasts," the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes. The aims pursued by this visit -- peace, good-neighborliness and the prevention of nuclear war -- correspond to the hopes of all peoples. They are also printed on the banners of the antiwar movement which is expanding throughout Europe. And much of what can be observed here now shows that the contribution made by the visit has great potential for prolonged positive influence on the minds of people and the course of international development.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRANCO-SOVIET COMMISSION SESSION

PM301221 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 10

[Special correspondent Michel Boyer report: "Meeting of the Grand Commission in Moscow; Paris Will Try To Restore the Balance of Trade With the USSR by Increasing Sales of Producer Goods and Agricultural and Food Products"]

[Text] Moscow -- The 16th session of the Franco-Soviet Grand Commission, which completed its work 15 December in Moscow, was marked by the events in Poland and the "dismal normalization" which the country might experience, to quote Mr Jobert, who chaired the session on the French side. Consequently the minister of state for foreign trade adopted a "low profile" -- particularly, it would seem, after he was informed during the session of a TASS dispatch recording Soviet satisfaction after the military takeover in Warsaw.

The political environment therefore caused the meeting between the Soviets and the French to deviate from its natural course. There was, of course, no question of deferring the session, so the talks began as planned on 14 December with the customary speeches about friendship and cooperation between the two countries delivered by Mr Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Mr Michel Jobert. But even during this classic opening the two chairmen were not playing the same tune: Mr Patolichev confined himself to technical matters while Georges Pompidou's former foreign minister, on the other hand, spoke of the "recent and even current shadows" hanging over the quality of the dialogue.

France's "growing and worrying" adverse balance of trade with the USSR -- a situation that is in danger of becoming irreversible -- was than discussed. The desire was expressed that the Soviets should have greater recourse to French enterprises, particularly when deliveries of gas begin. But that contract might not be signed in the event of political divergences or a disagreement over prices.

Speaking off the record, Mr Jobert also declared Monday: "I prefer not to sign anything. It would be unseemly, inappropriate and awkward." However, as he said in Leningrad, "The world of commerce is not a world of moral judgements." Business is business: The Soviets having shown themselves to be in something of a hurry to lend more glamor to the session and doubtless also to invest it with political significance, the French company Creusot-Loire was supposed to sign Tuesday evening a contract worth Fr1.4 billion for the construction of five cooling stations for the Siberian gas pipeline. This contract -- of which important points have still not been completely settled -- brings to Fr7.2 billion the sum total of deals concluded by France with the USSR in 1981 (gas-related deals amount to Fr4.7 billion, which, with a total of Fr19 billion of foreign supply deals, puts France on an equal footing with the other countries involved.

However, Soviet officials apparently also wanted to sign a skeleton agreement on gas; but the matter was postponed, with arguments serving to bolster the political reservations. On 15 December the two chairmen of the Franco-Soviet Joint Commission duly signed the traditional statement, as has been the custom since these meetings were started under General de Gaulle in 1966.

Franco-Soviet relations fit in with the dual framework of the 1980-1990 cooperation agreement and the 1980-1985 commercial agreement concluded during Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit in 1979. However, for the first time, the text mentions the word "imbalance" and the desire to restore the balance of trade by developing French sales of producer goods and agricultural and food products. A coordinating group has been given the task of presenting suggestions for rectifying the situation -- imbalanced here, too -- in the spheres of transport and insurance.

As far as gas is concerned, the two delegations will do their utmost to reach agreement quickly. The statement also refers to the contract for the supply and installation of machinery at the Astrakhan gasfield and mentions the automation of the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant and the development of a new vehicle. Finally, scientific and technical cooperation is linked in the text to its economic and commerical consequences.

A classic statement for a meeting that was itself less so, having been marked even before its opening by the Sakharov affair and, while it was in progress, by the news from Poland.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE REPORTED

LD042132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (TASS) -- Henri Froment-Meurice, the French ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow today for France.

TURKISH PAPERS DESCRIBE GROWING U.S. PRESENCE

PM311251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Expanding Their Military Presence"]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Dec -- Representatives of U.S. military circles in Turkey, the newspapers MILLIYET and CUMHURIYET have reported, are holding talks on the expansion and modernization of a number of air bases on Turkish territory and their transformation into "jointly operated establishments." It is noted that these "establishments" are to ensure the U.S. Air Force's efficient, rapid operations over vast expanses of NATO's southeast flank.

The newspapers recall that under a previous accord an AWACS airborne electronic surveillance system will be deployed in Turkey in 1982-1985. Some 18 U.S. spy aircraft equipped with special apparatus will be based at a huge air base in Konya Province. This base is being modernized with a view to ensuring that two or three spy aircraft are airborne round the clock.

COMMUNISTS PURGED FROM FINNISH DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

PM311015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 5

["Own Information" report: "Unprecedented Step"]

[Text] A total of 11 Communist deputies have been expelled from the parliamentary faction of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] for demanding an increase in the 1982 draft state budget's allocations for providing employment.

This step, unprecedented in the history of the country's workers movement and parliament, is viewed in Finland as a manifestation of attempts by certain circles to undermine the unity and weaken the positions of the Communist Party in the country's political life. The expulsion from the SKDL faction of Communists who have consistently acted in accordance with the 19th Communist Party of Finland Congress decisions and its general political line in defense of the interests of the working people has caused indignation among Finish working people and given rise to protests from many party and public organizations.

SOIREE MARKS PLO ANNIVERSARY; SUPPORT STATED

LD292308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR consistently supports the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine who, under the leadership of the PLO, are struggling bravely for the implementation of their inalienable national rights. This was stated today in Moscow at a soiree of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 17th anniversary of the PLO.

The speakers stressed that a realistic and constructive way to a settlement of the Near East problem is opened by the proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress for convening an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR, declared that the Palestinian people would continue to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, without whose support there can be no just solution of the Palestinian problem or true peace in the Near East.

The heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to the USSR attended the soiree.

U.S. PRESS PROBES 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN' MOTIVES

PM041545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "An 'Orchestra' Out of Tune"]

[Text] New York, 14 Dec -- The anti-Libyan campaign orchestrated by the White House is designed to "arouse feelings of hatred toward Libya and prepare public opinion for aggressive U.S. military action" against this Near East country, the American communist newspaper DAILY WORLD points out.

It stresses that the rumors spread by R. Reagan's administration about some Libyan "terrorists," supposedly sent to the United States to "kill" the President and other officials, are completely unfounded. This is just another step in "Washington's campaign aimed at destabilizing the Libyan Government."

According to TIME magazine, there is also a theory that in trying to present Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, as the man supposedly behind plans for attempts on the lives of U.S. leaders, the CIA hopes to "justify a secret operation to overthrow him."

In this connection fears are being expressed that the State Department's recent instructions to all Americans to leave Libya and its ban on travel by U.S. citizens to that country is a preparation for aggressive action. "This is just the first step," NEWSWEEK magazine writes, quoting a high-ranking administration official. The weekly managed to find out that in addition to the introduction of an embargo on Libyan oil imports and a blockade of trade, the administration is also discussing the possibility of hitting Libyan oilfields with the aid of B-52 bombers.

New York TIMES observer F. Lewis writes today that the anti-Libyan hysteria whipped up by the United States is "unlikely to pay dividends to Washington." According to her, it was made quite clear at the recent NATO Council session in Brussels that the campaign had neither the support nor the sympathy of the U.S. allies. Certain Western diplomats, the observer writes, have noted that the campaign against Libya "could lead to a certain amount of tension in relations between the United States and its allies, as was the case during the American hostage crisis in Iran."

'MASSIVE' ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES HELD IN SUDAN

PM311321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 23 Dec (TASS) -- Massive antigovernment demonstrations took place in Sudan yesterday, according to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR. Students from Khartoum University, the Islamic University in Omdurman and Jazira University in Wad Madani announced a total strike as a sign of protest against measures taken by the authorities which led to serious material hardships for students. All teaching in those educational institutions stopped. Detachments of police were sent to suppress the student demonstrations. As a result of these clashes, serious damage was caused in the universities, particularly in Khartoum.

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT MUBARAK DISSOLVES CABINET

LD021350 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan, TASS -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt today dissoved the Egyptian Cabinet. At the same time he asked former First Deputy Prime-Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to form a new government.

New Appointments

LD041006 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan, TASS -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has endorsed the country's new government headed by Ahmed Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, first deputy prime minister in the former cabinet. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Minister of Defense and the Military Industry Abu Gazalah retained their portfolios. The main changes affected the ministries responsible for economy, finance and the interior. The new government will be sworn in today.

MUBARAK ORDERS RELEASE OF AS-SADAT'S DETAINEES

PM311207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Authorities' Steps"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec -- The Egyptian leadership has taken a new step aimed at normalizing the situation in the country. Under a Prosecutor's Office resolution 39 people arrested last September on As-Sadat's instructions have been released from prison. They include representatives of the political opposition and members of the Christian and Muslim communities, including 'Umar at-Talmasani, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood organization which opposed Camp David.

As is well known, 48 people who were victims of As-Sadat's repressions have already gained their freedom. In early January it is planned to release several more groups of prisoners. The press notes that the decisions of the Prosecutor's Office are being taken in accordance with instructions from the country's president, H. Mubarak.

CRIMES OF 'AFGHAN REFUGEES' IN IRAN EXPOSED

LD291352 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN has exposed the activities of the so-called "Afghan refugees" in Iran. These dubious elements, the newspaper says among other things, are responsible for most crimes on Iranian territory. They are arrested and punished for such crimes as forgery of documents, including passports, theft and rape. The criminal activities of these renegades has led to their complete isolation in Iran and has sparked off angry condemnation by the Iranian public. The newspaper adds that the refugees are united in numerous groups that are on the payroll of the United States and China.

IRAN REGIME CONTINUES TO EXECUTE OPPONENTS

PM040907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 23 Dec, TASS -- Reports of executions of opponents of the country's present regime continue to come out of Iran. A further 25 people have been executed after being sentenced to death by Islamic revolutionary tribunals in Khorramabad, Borujerd, Babol, Langarad and a number of other cities, according to the Iranian media. They were charged with armed opposition to the regime and the murder of representatives of the authorities and "Islamic Revolutionary Guards."

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON COOPERATION WITH IRAN

The following correction should be made to the Moscow in Persian item published in the 24 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 3, headlined "Official Surveys Expanding Cooperation With Iran":

Paragraph three, line five should read: When the line becomes operational, it will be the first Iranian electric railway system. (supplying dropped word "electric")

SEMINAR NOTES SUCCESSFUL TRADE TIES WITH ALGERIA

PM301531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Vladimirov report: "Trade and Cooperation"]

[Text] El Djazair [Algiers], 20 Dec -- "Algeria's trade and cooperation with the European socialist countries" was the theme of a seminar held here. Taking part were representatives of Algerian ministries and national corporations (state economic associations), leaders of the socialist countries' trade and economic missions accredited to Algeria, and representatives of CEMA and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. This is the first time that such a representative forum, designed to generalize the experience of Algeria's trade and economic relations with the socialist countries and define their prospects, has been held, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes.

The seminar noted the successful development of Soviet-Algerian trade and economic ties.

Under intergovernment agreements the USSR is rendering Algeria assistance in erecting over 100 national economic establishments, performing geological prospecting work and training workers and engineering cadres. Algerian President C. Bendjedid's visit to Moscow in the summer and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev were an important stage on the path of the expansion of Soviet-Algerian cooperation.

BRIEFS

PDRY FISHING PROTOCOL -- Aden, 24 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR and PDRY mixed commission on sea fishing has completed its latest session. A protocol signed by the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the PDRY Ministry of Fish Resources has set the program for bilateral cooperation for 1982 and subsequent years. The document provides for the carrying out of a complex of joint scientific research and for the Soviet Union's rendering assistance in the development of the South Yemeni fish industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 24 Dec 81 LD]

AIM OF U.S. MILITARY MISSION IN PRETORIA VIEWED

LD042300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Salisbury, 4 Jan (TASS) -- According to reports from Johannesburg, the Washington administration has appointed a naval attache to the U.S. Embassy in the apartheid state. This post is to be taken by Lt Cdr R. Caplinger before the end of January. According to the Johannesburg paper RAND DAILY MAIL, representatives of the U.S. Air Force will also soon arrive at the U.S. Embassy in the Republic of South Africa [RSA].

In the opinion of observers, the creation of a U.S. military mission in Pretoria is intended to facilitate closer coordination in operations of the two countries' armed forces in the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic and in southern Africa, and in particular to secure access for the American "Rapid Deployment Force" to strategic bases in the RSA. The U.S. Navy already uses the bases at Simonstown, Durban and the port of Walvis Bay in Namibia, which has been annexed by the racists. The Pretoria regime is giving the Pentagon the opportunity to observe ships and aircraft in the region ranging from West Africa to the South Pole, and from South America to the Gulf of Mozambique.

The plans of the Washington strategists provide for close military cooperation between the "Rapid Deployment Force" and the RSA Navy, in particular with the so-called "rapid strike force" of the South African fleet. The ships of this group are equipped with arms and radio electronic equipment made in the United States, Britain and Israel.

According to reports, Washington also intends to give the RSA urgent aid in modernizing its fleet air arm, which the racists use widely to suppress the struggle of the patriots of Namibia and in aggressive raids on other states.

The RAND DAILY MAIL notes that the basis for a dialogue and military cooperation between Washington and Pretoria is their "common hostility to communism." "The communist danger," D.B. Sole, RSA ambassador to the United States said, "will be opposed by an American-South African military alliance."

USSR PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLES

LD262134 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Excerpts] This year has seen a firm strengthening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with many African countries and the national liberation forces on the continent. In the program that follows our observer Tanov analyzes proletarian internationalism in the context of relations between the socialist community and the African countries.

Proletarian internationalism means international solidarity of workers of all races and nationalities and the unity of their revolutionary interests.

Proletarian internationalism today means close cooperation of the main revolutionary forces, the world socialist community, the international communists and workers' movement, and the national liberation movements. This is why the many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and the progressive developing countries and the national liberation forces, among them those in Africa, is also a manifestation of proletarian internationalism. These principles are enshrined in the Soviet Constitution. They were upheld by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party held in February and March of 1981.

The leading Soviet daily, PRAVDA, said in a recent editorial that the Soviet people have clear-cut ideological principles. They are always ready to help other countries in an hour of need and assist them in their struggle for justice, freedom and social progress. Almost all African countries were assisted by the Soviet Union or other socialist countries in their struggle for independence in one way or another.

The solidarity of the world socialist community with the peoples of Africa assumes special significance today because Africa now is becoming one of the main targets of the United States' global policy of aggression. Washington is patronizing the reactionary regimes in Africa. Addressing the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, President Brezhnev said there should be no doubt that the Soviet Communist Party will consistently continue the policy of promoting cooperation with the newly free nations and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

TRADE WITH MOZAMBIQUE CONTINUES TO DEVELOP

LD261846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Osipov]

[Text] Maputo, 26 Dec (TASS) -- Trade relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union are strengthening and developing. In 1981 the trade turnover between the two countries tripled in comparison with 1980. The USSR exports to Mozambique machinery and equipment which is of great importance for the development of the national industry and agriculture of the young republic. By the end of the year Mozambique will have received from the USSR 3,500 different types of motor vehicles, 600 tractors and 100 heavy bulldozers and excavators. By mid-1982 1,000 Soviet tractors will be working in the fields of the republic. The deliveries of Soviet machinery are helping strengthen the state sector of the economy, which is playing an ever-increasing role in the life of the country.

Soviet exports to Mozambique include medicines, ammonia, rails and glass. In turn Mozambique is supplying the Soviet Union with sugar, tea, sisal and nonferrous metal ores.

In May 1981 a long term program was signed in Moscow for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries for 1981-80. The program opens up new possibilities for the further development of bilateral trade and provides for an expansion in the volume of the trade turnover.

Mozambique is also actively cooperating with the other countries of the socialist community. By the end of the decade their share in the foreign trade of the People's Republic of Mozambique should increase by fifty percent.

Maritime Protocol

PM051025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Maputo, TASS -- The fifth session of the Soviet-Mozambique joint commission on maritime shipping has ended in Maputo with the signing of a working protocol.

The sides expressed readiness to expand mutually advantageous cooperation in this sphere. The session examined questions of creating in the Mozambique capital, with Soviet assistance, two specialized schools to train ordinary seamen and harbor workers and also of organizing cargo and passenger sea communications along the republic's coast.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is grateful to the Soviet Union for its effective assistance in forming the republic's maritime fleet and training national cadres for it, the national director of the maritime and river fleet, Adamo (Vali), declared at the document-signing ceremony.

CAMEROONIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD301520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Jacques Roger Bobo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Cameroon, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place.

CHILEAN CP LEADER CITED ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD050036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

["Under the Banner of Unity and Struggle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- The Communist Party of Chile is marking its 60th anniversary. It is marking this anniversary under the banner of unity of democratic forces and the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist regime of Pinochet -- the henchman of American imperialism. This is stated by Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, in today's PRAVDA.

Corvalan stresses: "The experience of the past 6 decades confirms that there are no isolated battles, that the struggle of each people, wherever they are situated geographically, is a component part of the great battle which is being waged throughout the world by the forces of peace and social progress for averting thermonuclear catastrophe, for maintaining and developing detente, for the right of the people to choose their own path. We believe that for the destiny of our own people it is of primary importance to inflict defeat on the imperialist circles who do not wish to realize that there is no alternative to peace and that the atomic war will transform the globe into a dead planet."

"We are convinced that we are serving our people when we support the anti-imperialist struggle of any other peoples," continues L. Corvalan; "that we are displaying true patriotism by being internationalists; that as communists, we must in any circumstances close ranks in defense of the common cause -- as today with regard to socialist Poland, where the government led by General Jaruzelski has taken measures to prevent counterrevolution and avoid a 'bloodbath' like the one suffered by the Chilean people."
"The working class and people of Chile are recovering from the blows inflicted by a cruel and blatantly terrorist dictatorship. A new stage of their severe and difficult struggle is beginning. Sixty years of struggle by the Communist Party have not passed for nothing. In the consciousness of the working class and the broad popular masses, there lives the flame of the struggle for bread, freedom and democracy in Chile, for the ideals of communism, for peace and a happy future for all mankind."

CHILEAN CP ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Kirilenko at Meeting

LD041651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A meeting of representatives of the people of Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the Chilean Communist Party took place today in the October Hall of the House of the Soviets. The participants in the meeting met with vigorous applause the congratulatory message of the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, which was read out by Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, expressed heartfelt gratitude to Soviet communists and to all the Soviet people for their support in the struggle of the Chilean democrats.

CPSU Message

LD041532 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS -- The Communist Party of Chile, having taken in and developed the best traditions of its predecessor -- the Partido Socialista Obrero, "has developed into a party of new type devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, closely connected with the working-class movement, consistent in the struggle for social emancipation and genuine national independence, and organically combining proletarian internationalism and patriotism." This is pointed out in a congratulatory message sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Chilean communists on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Chile.

"The Communist Party of Chile," the message goes on, "bears high the banner of internationalist solidarity with the fighters against social and national oppression, exposes the North American imperialists' interventionist plans with regard to socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua, and the people of El Salvador."

"In the complicated international situation it comes out for an active rebuff to the aggressive and militarist policy of imperialism and its accomplices and to their course towards stepping up tension and the arms race, towards undermining the socialist community and suppressing the liberation movement."

The CPSU, the message points out, highly values the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, "sealed by the community of goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and by the striving, jointly with other fraternal parties, to press for strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

The CPSU Central Committee reaffirms the Soviet communists' and all Soviet people's full support for the Chilean democrats' struggle for removing the fascist dictatorship and for bringing the country back to the road of democratic and independent development.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET CUBAN LIBERATION DAY

LD311630 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec TASS -- The bonds of friendship and fraternity between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba, the USSR and Cuba accord with the vital interests of the two peoples, all fraternal socialist countries, the cause of peace and social progress, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov stressed in their congratulatory telegram to first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz on the occasion of the national holiday — Liberation Day.

"Cuba's rich experience in restructuring the society in the interests of the working people is of great practical value for many countries, which embark on the path of independent development and deep-going socio-economic transformations," the telegram says.

"Great is the prestige of the peaceable foreign policy of Cuba, which consistently declares for equitable; just relations between the states, for the right of every people to decide its destiny freely; against racism and neocolonialism, any forms of imperialist oppression and diktat. The Cuban people — toilers, patriots and internationalists — are highly respected in the world."

The Soviet leaders pointed out that fraternal Cuba's successes in building socialism, its principled foreign policy are a source of anger for the aggressive circles of imperialsim." "The anti-Cuban campaign, which as unleashed in the USA, the attempts at intimidating the heroic Cuban people have been met with indignation by the friends of your country, all progressive and peace-loving forces," they stressed.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD042046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent a telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, in which they cordially congratulate him on his re-election as chairman of the State Council and confirmation as chairman of the country's Council of Ministers.

The telegram says: Your unanimous election as head of state and government of socialist Cuba is a vivid demonstration of the nationwide trust and love which you have earned by your tireless activity for the benefit of the Cuban people.

We are expressing our firm conviction that under your leadership the Communist Party and the working people of Cuba will attain fresh successes in further raising the economy and culture of the country and in raising the people's well-being.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of our countries.

Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov go on: We sincerely wish you fresh successes in the implementation of creative plans worked out by the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress in strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA DENOUNCED

Cuban Anniversary Message

LD020320 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jan 82

[By Moscow radio news analyist Vladimir Kazanskiy]

[Text] Twenty-three years ago the Cubans toppled the dictator Batista and established a government of the working people. Ever since 1 January has been marked as Cuban National Liberation Day. However, as 23 years ago, the Cubans still have to face crude pressure and threats from the United States. Now what is it that makes Cuba's northern neighbor so hostile?

This is indeed a serious question. Why does this small island state with a population of 10 million incur the displeasure of the world's largest capitalist power with a population of over 220 million? The reason is that the Cuban people did not want to tolerate the sway of American corporations in its homeland but set up a socialist state instead. And this is what goes against the grain of the American leaders. While talking so much about human rights and the right of every nation to choose its own form of government, they do not recognize these rights as far as the Cuban people go. More, American leaders are out to interfere in Cuban affairs. They threaten to deal with Cuba. What also irks Washington policymakers is that the Republic of Cuba is a good example to emulate for other nations in Central and South America who are trying to get out of the clutches of American banks and corporations and win genuine freedom and independence. This is why Washington does not desist from staging hostile propaganda campaigns one after another against the Cuban people. Right now U.S. propaganda media are spreading inventions about Cuban arms deliveries to Nicaragua and El Salvador. It is claimed that the Cuban military advisers and even whole units are there. However, no hardcore facts are cited because there are none. All these innuendos are needed to foment hostility towards Cuba. Under the guise of this propaganda clamor, the United States is trying to shore up dictatorial regimes in Central America and hamstring liberation movements.

As far as El Salvador is concerned, Washington has been sending in its military advisers and arms to suppress the popular rebellion. And as to Nicaragua, gangs of hirelings are being trained in Honduras and in Florida. Their job is to stage provocations against the democratic revolution in Nicaragua. Such a great power as the United States does not shun economic pressure either, directed against Cuba and other, sometimes even very small, countries who do not want to toe the American line. Thus Washington declines to apply its economic aid package for Caribbean nations to Cuba, Nicaragua and even small Grenada. For 20 years the United States has been purusing its economic blockade of Cuba in a bid to cause damage to that country and bring hardships to its people. But Cuba, helped by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has surmounted the aftereffects of the blockade. It has fortified its economy and is now confident of the morrow. Other forms of arm-twisting on the part of the U.S. administration are bound to fail in the same way as the economic blockade has failed, and these are the illegal occupation by American troops of the Guantanamo base on Cuban territory, the Pentagon's war games off the Cuban shores and threatening statements to teach Cuba a lesson and to punish her. However, Cuba is not alone. She has faithful friends on her side in case of danger, and this is something for Washington policymakers to ponder over, for those who, gambling with the destinies of peace and international security, are whipping up tensions in Central America.

U.S. Central American Policy

PM290815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 4

[Coorespondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] New York, Dec -- "Troops specially trained for rapid operations have been landed on the territory of another country. This is a direct challenge to peace and amounts to a threat of aggression against independent states." Such were the headlines recently carried by many American newspapers.

Readers might think that at last, even in America, people have realized that the maneuvers involving the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] transferred to Egypt are dangerous, provocative and a threat to independent states.

Alas, things are not like that at all.

American newspapers have by no means begun to see the light. For they were not referring to their own RDF which, according to Washington's way of thinking, has the "right" to perform the functions of world gendarme, going wherever it fancies. On the contrary, the American press has lately been playing an increasingly active role in a propaganda campaign in which everything is turned upside down. The banner headlines did not refer to the United States but to ... Cuba and Nicaragua. That is apparently where "interventionist detatchments" are being formed and are said to be ready to invade other countries; it is from there that the "threat" emanates. And if anyone has any doubts about this (and, let us be frank, many people do), then he has only to turn to the newspapers, which all readily provide the same sensational but "absolutely correct" CIA intelligence.

This campaign of lies and slander being splashed across newspapers and television screens is gowing daily. Furthermore, it is developing in accordance with a previously prepared scenario. The CIA divulges "hot" facts, the newspapers rush to disseminate them and, on that basis, the Washington leadership sounds the alarm, thereby preparing America and the international community for "retaliatory measures" taken by the United States.

The most important thing is that there should be more "disclosures." Here Are a few examples. According to the CIA, recently the mythical Cuban "rapid operation troops" were supposedly transferred from Cuba to Nicaragua. At the same time, CIA agents saw "with their own eyes" how Cuban soldiers "disguised as ordinary tourists" and carrying suitcases in which, naturally, "arms were hidden" got into helicopters and flew off "in the direction of the Salvadoran jungles." While admiring the sights of these jungles, the tourists also blew up a strategic bridge, cutting government forces off from one-third of the country's territory. All these ridiculous fabrications are presented perfectly seriously.

In this vein, the New York TIMES quotes another CIA report which states that Nicaragua "is now becoming a Central American superpower that is a threat to its neighbors!" We are even given actual addresses! In the north, Nicaragua is supposedly a threat to the "oil-bearing regions of Mexico and, in the south, to the Panama Canal."

But even that is not enough for the Washington propagandists. Apparently "Nicaragua has a military agreement with Hanoi" on the basis of which the Vietnamese have agreed to supply no more and no less than 1,000 American military helicopters, transport airplanes and fighters abandoned by the U.S. forces fleeing from Vietnam! As the New York TIMES noted, journalists present at a meeting with a CIA spokesman expressed "serious doubts about all this nonsense" and asked to be shown stronger evidence of the "growing threat" from Cuba and Nicaragua. Unable to produce such evidence, the CIA spokesman decided to stun the journalists with the following declaration: "Managua," he said, "has become an international center. There are East Germans, Bulgarians, North Koreans, Soviets, Cubans and even representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization...."

Now how could the Americans fail to sound the alarm? How could Secretary of State Haig not threaten to "use force" against Cuba and Nicaragua which are such a "threat" to their neighbors and, at the same time, to the United States itself! And although the forged evidence about Cuban "airplanes and troops" in Nicaragua and El Salvador has several times been shown to be completely false, Washington continues to use it as an excuse for its dangerous subversive activities against Cuba, Nicaragua and other progressive regimes. Not a day goes by without Washington issuing bellicose threats to these countries.

According to the New York TIMES, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig recently instructed the U.S. Department of Defense "to study the possibilities of blockading Nicaragua and taking military action against Cuba, including a demonstration of American air power, major naval maneuvers and a blockade of the island or even possible intervention."

And more than just words is involved. Troops stationed at American bases in the Panama Canal Zone, Guantanamo, Puerto Rico and Vieques Island are on the alert. Naval maneuvers have been carried out off the coast of the Island of Freedom during which troops were landed openly on U.S.-occupied Cuban territory where the Guantanamo military base is situated. The Pentagon has set up a new regional command for the purposes of frightening Caribbean and Central American states and preparing acts of military provocation. Political, economic and ideological subversion against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries are increasing.

This unbridled campaign and the plans for armed adventures in the Caribbean are not a chance zigzag in American policy brought about by some special circumstances. They are part of a policy formulated earlier by the republican administration. Back at the start of the year when the new administration was still only drawing up its so-called "strategic priorities," special attention was given to Central America. The representatives of the right wing of the Republican Party who had come to power decided that they were perfectly capable of doing what their predecessors had failed to do, namely, of stopping the national liberation movement in the Western Hemisphere and even of taking revenge for the victory of the revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua.

In common with many other regions of the world, Central America and the Caribbean were declared zones of "vitally important U.S. national interests." Behind this, of course, lie Washington's pretensions to rule the destinies of the peoples living here and to impose its own system, by force if necessary. It was decided that everything would be done in order, as the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS wrote, to ensure that the "infectious example of Cuba and Nicaragua does not spread to other countries of Latin America." Staking "U.S. prestige," Washington opted for open interference in Salvadoran affairs and is supplying military aid to the ruling junta so hated by the people. A virulent campaign was also launched against Cuba and Nicaragua, which were supposedly "exporting revolution" to other countries of Latin America.

Washington is striving to create in Latin America a "united front" against the progressive states, and to isolate the latter. Plans are under way to launch a new "mini-Marshall Plan" for the countries of that region and to create a "Caribbean NATO" which would unite El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and other regimes "friendly to Washington."

Much effort has been expended by American diplomacy to secure support for Washington's bellicose line from other Central American and Caribbean states. Every "gentlemanly" tactic in Washington's book has been brought into play -- arm twisting, promises of economic "aid," the old myths about the "communist threat" and CIA propaganda canards about "increased subversive activities" by Cuba and Nicaragua.

However, this campaign is having no success. During U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visit to Mexico it was explained to him that the threat to the oil-bearing regions of that country did not come from Nicaragua but from a different direction altogether. The American plans also received a rebuff at a conference of Caribbean heads of state, according to reports from that conference. "Many Caribbean leaders made it plain," wrote a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent, "that Washington must refrain from using force." A number of other Latin American countries also took that stand. Their opinion was expressed by the President of Venezuela on a recent visit to Washington when, according to commentator Nelson (Gudsell), he warned that "U.S. military action against Cuba and Nicaragua is unacceptable. An increasing number of Latin American countries share this view."

At the 11th session of the OAS General Assembly, which is being held in Castries, the capital of Saint Lucia, A. Haig again alleged that Cuba is "systematically waging a campaign of increasing interference in the affairs of its neighbors." Nicaragua was also the target of equally groundless slander.

The Secretary of State had no scruples about referring to a small state preoccupied with the problems of economic recovery and social development as a "military threat" to other countries in the region.

These absurd accusations were a preface to the declaration that "the United States is prepared to take, together with other countries, all the necessary measures to prevent any Central American country whatsoever becoming the arena of war and terrorism in that region." What the United States is trying to do is to use the pretext of combating a "military threat" and "international terrorism" to secure for itself the right of arbitrary interference, even as far as the use of military force, in the affairs of states that are disagreeable to Washington.

Washington's policy of blackmail and threats was given a decisive rebuff in Castries by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, M. d'Escoto. Describing Haig's speech as virtual terrorism, he noted that it could become the prelude to overt U.S. military aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries. M. d'Escoto urged the participants in the session not to allow the CAS to become an instrument of U.S. interventionist policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

Although all this dampened Washington's bellicose ardor to some extent, the U.S. administration is still pursuing a dangerous line in its anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign. Moreover, the slanderous ballyhoo against Cuba and Nicaragua has received a new lease of life. Its dangerous purpose is to prepare the ground for new ventures in the event that the strategists in Washington should after all decide to go beyond the bounds of reason.

That is the reason why in the United States, Latin America and all over the world the cry "hands off Cuba!" and "Hands off Nicaragua!" is getting stronger. The protest movement against the Pentagon's dangerous designs is growing.

Combatting Economic Diktat

PM290811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Cherepanov article under the rubric "On a Burning Topic": "Against the Monopolies' Diktat"]

[Text] A conference of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Latin American Economic System [LAES] has completed its work in the capital of Panama. Its chief aim was to discuss common economic problems and formulate an agreed stand with regard to the U.S. policy of discrimination.

The "Panama declaration" which the conference participants adopted also reflected the urgent problems of the majority of the countries of the region, such as the right of every nation itself to choose its path of economic and social development without threats or pressure from outside; the solidarity and unity of all the countries of the region with regard to external aggression; the strengthening of their cooperation and coordination of action; the championing of the Latin American countries' national interests in their economic relations with the United States.

The ministers of the LAES member countries resolutely condemned the U.S. violations of the Panama Canal treaties and supported the Panamanian Government's demand for the Panamanian people's full sovereignty to be established over the country's entire territory.

The Latin American states once again resolutely confirmed the need to formulate a common economic policy which would counter monopoly diktat, particularly on the part of the United States. The urgent need to elaborate joint measures is accounted for by the existence of extensive discrimination against the countries of the continent by their powerful northern neighbor. Increasing financial dependence on the United States is common to the LAES member states. Data published by LAES experts show that the Latin American states' foreign debt has reached gigantic proportions -- $155 billion -- and 84 percent of the debt is owed to the U.S. private finance institutions. As an LAES working document points out, the prices of Latin American raw materials and agricultural produce being sold on the U.S. market are continuing to fall.

Even before the present administration acceded to power the general features of the U.S. Latin American policy were outlined within R. Reagan's entourage. America's NEWSWEEK wrote at the time that "emphasis will be placed on bilateral relations under the Reagan administration." And today Washington proclaims the principle of "selective favoritism," which in practice means generous "aid" only to those regimes which obediently follow in the wake of Washington's policy.

There is no doubt that such practice is aimed at undermining the unity of the Latin American countries, which are seeking to pool their efforts in order to resist the American monopolies' growing onslaught. And this is why the final document of the LAES Panama conference outlines a number of measures to limit their activity which is doing great harm to the economies of the states of the region.

This is the chief significance of the forum of the LAES countries' foreign ministers. It has not only confirmed Latin America's growing dissatisfaction with the U.S. economic diktat but also contributed to the common struggle to establish a new international economic order built on a just and democratic basis.

JAMAICAN WPJ CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM301515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 6

[TASS report: "Jamaican Communists' Forum"]

[Text] Kingston, 19 Dec -- The Second Congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] is continuing its work here. Delivering a report to the congress delegates, WPJ Secretary General Trevor Munroe described the present international situation as complex and exceptionally dangerous. U.S. imperialism and international reaction, he said, are displaying unprecedented aggressiveness with respect to the socialist countries and the national liberation movement and their successes in the struggle against imperialism and oppression and for the peoples' right to decide their fate for themselves. This aggressiveness is pursuing an extremely dangerous objective -- disrupting the military equilibrium in the world.

T. Munroe sharply criticized the Reagan administration's foreign policy. In fuelling anticommunist hysteria, he said, the United States is seeking justification for the senseless spiralling of military expenditure and the creation of new, even more destructive, weapons systems. The imperialists thus hope to return the world to the time when they shamelessly exploited the peoples of various countries and continents. The WPJ, the Jamaican communists' leader noted, believes that in this situation it is essential to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces.

Dwelling on events in the Caribbean basin, the WPJ secretary general stressed their inextricable link with the overall international situation. Under the conditions of mounting U.S. aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, the WPJ sees it as its internationalist duty to render moral and political support to these countries, to expand contacts with the communist, workers' and other progressive parties of this region, and to unite the broad strata of Jamaican working people for the struggle against imperialism.

In the debate on the report the forum delegates are stressing the need for the further intensification of organizational and political work among the masses with a view to rallying them to the struggle for the country's true national independence and against the offensive of the imperialist forces and internal reaction. They note that in the 3 years since the First WPJ Congress the party has succeeded in considerably strengthening its influence among the broad strata of the country's working people and becoming one of the basic political forces in Jamaica.

The congress delegates are emphasizing particularly the CPSU's role in the struggle of the world's progressive forces against imperialism and for the peoples' liberation and independence. They assess highly the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent period.

To the applause of those assembled at the congress, greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the WPJ congress were read out.

CPSU Message

PM301507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To the Second Jamaican Workers Party Congress:

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the Second Jamaican Workers Party [JWP] Congress and wishes you and, through you, all party members success in the work of the congress.

In its short life the JWP has managed to strengthen its ranks, has broadened its ties with the masses and has developed vigorous ideological and political activity. Firm defense of Jamaican working people's vital interests, consistent struggle for the motherland's genuine national interests, for its stronger independence and against imperialist forces' interference in the internal affairs of your country and other countries of the Caribbean basin and the internationalism and selflessness of the Jamaican communists have won the JWP deserved respect among the Jamaican working people.

We wish you, dear comrades, successes in your struggle.

Long live the JWP!

Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the JWP!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT 18 DEC BIRTHDAY CEREMONY

AU182004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday at the Kremlin Palace in Moscow on 18 December 1981 -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich, I am coming here, to the glorious country of Soviet people, to Moscow, the world capital of socialism, of peace and progress, on the assignment of the BCP, of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the assignment of all Bulgarian people -- at the same time. I am coming here to convey their most heartfelt and sincere wishes. I am coming here to greet you with all my heart on the occasion of your 75th birthday, Comrade Brezhnev. I come here to present you on this joyful occasion for the third time with the golden star of Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to award you for the third time with the Georgi Dimitrov order. I am happy that this great honor has been bestowed on me, to express to you the infinite gratitude, the deep respect and the ardent love of all communists and workers of socialism in Bulgaria, to you, dear Leonid Ilich, who are the worthy heir and continuer of the great Lenin's cause.

These greetings are addressed to you, the wise leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, to you, the ardent leader and organizer of progressive mankind, of the struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation; to you, whose name, efforts and creative work are linked to the most fruitful period of friendship and comprehensive cooperation, as well as drawing closer together between our two countries, peoples, and parties. To us contemporary Bulgarians of all generations, you, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are dear like a brother, like a friend. We appreciate you as a man and communist; a man with a great, generous and noble heart. You are a brilliant personality, whose ideas and whose emotional charisma is inspiring, enriching and educating us. I am very grateful to my fate that it gave me the present of your friendship. For me the strong and personal friendship with you has been and will always be a reliable support and a source of faith in our common communist cause, a source of energy and joy, a source of pride.

I am presenting to you this high Bulgarian award and in doing so I am expressing my best wishes with all my heart and soul. I wish, you, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a strong health, vigor and long years of life to the benefit of the Soviet people, for the triumph of the glorious communist ideals, for new victories of peace throughout the world! [applause]

USSR, BLOC LEADERS ADDRESS BREZHNEV RECEPTION

PM241401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "A True Continuer of the Great Leninist Cause"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers held a reception in the Kremlin's Georgiyevskiy Hall on 19 December on the occasion of the 75th birthday of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The bells chimed 1800 hours. Chaykovskiy's "Solemn March" resounded under the vaulting of the hall.

The participants in the reception greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a prolonged ovation.

Those present greeted Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov.

Comrade M.A. Suslov, presiding, gave the floor to Comrade V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Your indefatigable and fruitful activity, he said, addressing Leonid Ilich, is an inspiring example of selfless service to the motherland, the Leninist party and the cause of the Great October Revolution. The formulation and practical implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the establishment of mature socialism in our country, the profound shift of the economy toward solving the tasks of increasing the peoples' well-being and the further strengthening of the country's defense are indissolubly linked with your name.

Having undergone all the trials of the Great Patriotic War and being fully aware of the tremendous responsibility which our party bears before history, you spare no strength or energy in the name of consolidating peace, preserving detente, averting nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

With a Leninist sagacity you lead our party's collective staff -- the Central Committee and its Politburo. For us all and for all communists, you are a model of a party-minded and state approach to the complex problems of communist building and international life, an example of high exactingness, a tactful and attentive attitude to people and close links with the people.

The communists and working people of Moscow wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, new successes in your multifaceted activity for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of communism. Muscovites are sincerely grateful to you for the constant concern for the capital's development and for the increase in its inhabitants' well-being.

Your name and your deeds, dear Leonid Ilich, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, said, are indissolubly linked with the Soviet people's outstanding victories and are firmly imprinted in the history of our time.

In our party, among the broadest masses of the people and among all people of good will, the respect for and confidence in you are limitless and your prestige is tremendous and deserved. This is the prestige of a wise person who sprang from the midst of the working people, the prestige born of colossal experience and generosity of temperament. This is the prestige of a true Leninist selflessly struggling for the people's happiness and of a consistent and staunch internationalist.

It is our duty and sacred obligation to respond with deeds to your tireless concern for the Soviet state's might, for the people's welfare and for peace, to work persistently at fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and to increase our contribution to the nationwide cause of building communism.

Your fellow countrymen [zemlyaki], your home town of Dneprodzerzhinsk and the working people of Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts, in whose postwar rebirth your personal contribution was so tremendous, send you their profound regards.

We are proud, dear Leonid Ilich, that you feel a close affinity for Soviet Kazakhstan primarily because of the unforgettable epic of the virgin lands, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, said.

We are grateful to you for the republic's unprecedented upsurge, for your concern and attention, advice and recommendations and for your truly Bolshevik exactingness. The inexhaustible, inner wealth of your personality -- a Leninist type of leader, a thoughtful and wise politician and a farsighted strategist of the new world who serves the party and the people honestly, devotedly and to the full -- is always and in everything manifested most fully.

Your entire multifaceted, ebullient activity is a model for us and an example of true internationalism. It teaches veneration of the invaluable fraternity of the Soviet land's peoples for the sake of the indestructible strength of our great state and all its genuine friends and for lasting peace throughout the world.

Heartfelt thanks are expressed to you for all this from the people of Kazakhstan, people who are all related to you in terms of revolutionary spirit and by the creative cause of our dear party.

The communists and working people of our socialist workers' and peasants' state, Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed, are filled with a most profound, sincere affection for you, dear Leonid Ilich. They express sentiments of respect and gratitude to an outstanding Marxist-Leninist who is worthily carrying on the cause begun by the great Lenin.

With inspiring vigor and relying on the trust and labor enthusiasm of the great Soviet land's working people, you, at the head of the party and state, are struggling for mankind's most radiant goals. This was impressively reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress which was a new milestone on the path of further progression toward communism and in the struggle for peace and progress.

We revere you as a tireless fighter for the cause of peace and international security. You have known from your own experience what war was like and what sufferings and destruction it brought the peoples. The Soviet Union even now is fulfilling its historic world mission in the spirit of the Great October Revolution. For the sake of this, dear Leonid Ilich, you are performing selfless, initiative-packed work which evokes a profound respect throughout the world.

Addressing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Comrade M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, said:

Your entire career as worker, soldier and leader of the first socialist state is the most vivid example of selflessness, soldierly valor, struggle and labor in the name of mankind's radiant ideals. You embody the best features of a politician of the Leninist type and are always at the forefront of the creation of a new society.

The Soviet people love and profoundly respect you since you personify the wisdom and the insight of the Communist Party, and paternal concern for man and his welfare -- everything bequeathed by the great revolution. It is with your name that they link the country's present successes and their hopes for its future new victories.

In the hearts of each of our republic's workers live special sentiments of gratitude to you for your great attention to the RSFSR, for the plans being implemented on your initiative for transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone -- that historical center of Russia -- and for implementing the dream of generations of placing the riches of Siberia and the Far East at the service of the fatherland.

We are all proud that you -- a leader of truly Leninist scope, a wise and farsighted politician and inspirer of and active participant in the creation of the new Soviet Constitution by which the most advanced society, that of developed socialism, measures its victorious step -- have stood at the helm of our party and state for many years, Comrade G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, stressed.

Your name and activity, Leonid Ilich, are a vivid example of selfless service to our Leninist party, in whose monolithic ranks you have been travelling the road of struggles and victories for over 50 years.

Petersburg's Bolsheviks, participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and war and labor veterans have asked me to convey to you fervent greetings on this date, congratulations on your birthday and wishes for long years of life and fruitful work in the name of the Soviet land's prosperity.

Maxsim Gorkiy said: "The job of honest leaders of the people is inhumanly hard." The essence of these words applies fully to your career Leonid Ilich -- the career of a revolutionary and patriot, a frontline soldier and commissar and an ardent internationalist, wholly devoting his political and organizational talent to the service of communism's ideals.

On behalf of the armed forces' servicemen and on his own personal behalf, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, conveyed to Leonid Ilich the most cordial and sincere congratulations on his 75th birthday and upon the motherland's lofty award -- the Order of Lenin and a fourth "Gold Star" medal of a Hero of the Soviet Union.

It is a tremendous good fortune for our people and for all people of good will that you -- an unflinching fighter for peace and a perspicious architect of new international relations -- are standing at the helm of the mighty Soviet state at the present complex and crucial moment of historical development.

The Soviet people see you as their worthy son who embodies the best features of a communist, worker and serviceman. They rate highly your contribution to strengthening the country's defense. You directly tackle all the most important questions of military building, making generous use of your combat experience as a major military and political leader in the Great Patriotic War.

You, dear Leonid Ilich, are always way out on the right flank of our armed forces' combat formation. All the Soviet fatherland's defenders take their precise alignment from you! On your jubilee, army and navy servicemen report to you that "the peaceful labor of Soviet people, and of their friends and allies has been, is and always will be reliably defended."

We value you, dear Leonid Ilich, as a man, statesman and politician, an organizer and ardent fighter for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the unity and prosperity of the socialist community and for the consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement, said Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. Our motherland's working people are ever grateful in their hearts and thoughts to you for everything that you have done for the sake of freedom, independence and the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and for the sake of our people's happy and peaceful life.

Your life is an integral part of the Soviet people's glorious and victorious path.

Under the direct leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by you, dear Leonid Ilich, the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution are being implemented in the Soviet Union in the conditions of a developed socialist society and of the building of communism's material and technical base. Vladimir Ilich's behests are in reliable hands.

Your ardent communist's heart, Leonid Ilich, selflessly serves the multimillion-strong family of the Soviet peoples and their happiness and well-being with its every beat, said Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. It holds within itself the concerns, anxieties and hopes of the entire planet. You affirm communism's bright ideals by your heroic life.

And today, on the remarkable day of your jubilee, Soviet people's purest, warmest sentiments are fused into one great sentiment of nationwide love for you -- an outstanding continuer of the immortal Leninist cause and a tireless sower of good and peace on earth. As the universally recognized leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, you combine the political wisdom of a thinker with the giftedness of a brilliant organizer, profound erudition and perspicacity with simplicity and modesty and a Leninist adherence to principle with a generosity of soul and engaging personal charm.

It is a high honor for all of us to work with you and under your leadership and to learn from you.

Belorussia's grateful land where one of the memorable roads of your Komsomol youth lay, sends its regards to you.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, noted in his speech: On your glorious jubilee, dear Leonid Ilich, we would like above all to say that we love you very much and are proud of you. We love you for your revolutionary fervor and Leninist conviction, for your farsightedness and boldness, for your outstanding organizational talents and purposefulness and for your humanity and simplicity.

By your entire life, by every day and hour of it, you assert what is rational, good and eternal on earth. Soviet people trust you utterly and are well aware that your entire life, your tireless labor and your deeds, dreams and plans are for the people and in the name of the people.

From you we learn a Leninist efficiency, Leninist organization, Leninist modesty and adherence to principle and the ability to live, struggle and win in a Leninist fashion.

May your talent, tirelessness and ebullience continue to serve for the party, for the Soviet people and for each of us as a vivid example of how one should devote oneself wholly and entirely to the struggle for humanity's radiant ideals and find happiness in this struggle.

Comrade J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, stressed in his speech:

All progressive humanity, including the Hungarian people, who are building socialism know well and profoundly revere Comrade Brezhnev's tireless, selfless and outstandingly significant activity over many decades. The Hungarian public knows that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as general secretary of our brother party's Central Committee and as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made and continues to make an invaluable contribution to shaping and implementing the CPSU's principled policy and represents in the international arena the aspirations of the Soviet people who are building communism, the interests of social progress and peace and the security of all mankind.

In Comrade Brezhnev, we Hungarians are expressing today our respect for a true son of our Soviet brother party, a principled internationalist, a man with a warm heart and a worthy representative and continuer of Lenin's heritage. Today we honor a man, a communist, a fighter for peace who has always used correctly the opportunities afforded by history.

The Russian people are the standard-bearers of socialist civilization, said Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The Russian people are revolutionary by nature. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is the outstanding revolutionary in our time.

The shrewd intellect, generous nature and kindheartedness of the Russian people are a phenomenon well known to all. Leonid Ilich's personality is the embodiment of wisdom, a model of humanism and of confidence in people. As a great creator himself, he is firmly establishing creative daring as the norm of the whole party's life.

Suffice it merely to recall the 200 year-old fellowship of Russians and Georgians to realize the power of the Russian people's magnanimity, patronage and constancy in friendship. By his life, Leonid Ilich is erecting a monument to internationalism, democratism and the friendship of the peoples.

The Russian people are formidable and unflinching in the struggle against the enemy. Leonid Ilich's very being and essence are a yardstick of devotion to class interests, and constitute a heroic feat and a manifestation of selflessness.

Thus the Russian people have assumed seniority in the family of Soviet fraternal peoples. Thus Leonid Ilich -- the Russian people's great son -- has become the flesh and blood of all the nations, including the Georgian, the expresser of the will of the international motherland and its standard bearer!

For 17 years, over one-fourth of its socialist history, our country has been living, laboring and winning under your leadership, stressed Comrade G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, when addressing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. By your outstanding qualities as an organizer and theoretician, by your wisdom, courage and steadfastness and your tactful and solicitous regard for people and by your tireless struggle for peace you have won the Soviet people's universal love and the highest prestige and recognition throughout the world.

You have absorbed the great Russian people's best features and with your ardent internationalism you are strengthening the indestructible union of all nations and ethnic groups of our country and are rallying together the community of socialist countries.

The Azerbaijani people are boundlessly grateful to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for your paternal concern and support, and your generosity and warmth of heart. We are well aware that the great successes achieved by Soviet Azerbaijan's working people at the stage of developed socialism are the result of your constant help and attention. Thank you for our party's Leninist course, for the fine creative atmosphere in the party and the country and for the great sense of optimism.

Comrade A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, conveyed sincere and warm congratulations from the 130 million-strong army of Soviet trade unions which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has called the influential force of our society. All Soviet people, he said, express to you, dear Leonid Ilich, their most profound appreciation for your tireless concern for the socialist motherland's prosperity and for every person in our country, for his life and destiny.

This concern blends organically with your titanic struggle for peace which accords with the aspirations and hopes of all our planet's people.

Your entire life, Leonid Ilich, the remarkable life of outstanding Leninist, has been, is and will always be the supreme example of selfless struggle for the victory of communist ideals and for happiness and peace for all mankind.

Wise guidance for us all -- in life and in work -- is provided by your books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Reminiscences" which have profoundly and penetratingly revealed the unfading countenance of our heroic era and the military and labor feat of Soviet man.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's life and activity are a vivid example -- worthy of imitation -- of inspired, purposeful and selfless service to communism's great cause, noted Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The peace-loving and democratic forces and all honest people of the world listen to Comrade Brezhnev's voice with hope since they know that the Soviet Union's foremost party and state leader is an unshakable and passionate fighter for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for detente and cooperation among the peoples and for the peace and happiness of millions of people.

In Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we and the communists of all continents, see the heroic and tireless creative continuer of the ideas and deeds of our immortal teachers Marx, Engels and Lenin. We value highly Comrade Brezhnev's weighty and constant contribution to strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of the international communist and workers' movement and of the revolutionary and national liberation forces.

The socialist community's peoples know that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's ideas, initiative and most direct participation have also invariably played a part in the new successes of the countries of real socialism in recent decades.

I wish to express satisfaction, Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, stressed, at the continuous development of the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and to note your contribution, dear Leonid Ilich, to strengthening those relations. I am convinced that Romanian-Soviet relations will constantly follow an upward trend in their development for the good of both our peoples.

Public opinion rightly pins great hopes on the Soviet-U.S. talks which have begun in Geneva. It is also an imperative necessity that the Madrid meeting should lead to the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence building and to new steps on the path of creating a peaceful Europe.

Evaluating the Soviet Union's special role and your personal role, Comrade Brezhnev, in the struggle for disarmament and peace, we express our conviction that our countries will cooperate increasingly actively with other socialist countries and with all peace-loving states in the matter of implementing the urgent aspirations of the European peoples and of all mankind and of defending the fundamental right of people of all the world to life, freedom and peace.

Comrade B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, conveyed to Leonid Ilich the filial love and warm congratulations of the Lenin Komsomol and of all Soviet youth upon his glorious jubilee and the motherland's highest awards. From you, dear Leonid Ilich, a wise and exacting mentor, young people learn revolutionary enthusiasm, communist conviction, courage and steadfastness. From you we learn love for the motherland; for the paternal home; for our mothers; a reverence for labor, bread and generosity of heart. Your remarkable books have become textbooks of life for our young people.

The Komsomol and Soviet young men and women are boundlessly grateful to the party, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the paternal attention and concern.

It is children's duty to relay a hundredfold their parents' love. It is the duty of the Komsomol and the meaning of its entire activity to be a reliable assistant and combat reserve for the CPSU. Soviet youth wholeheartedly supports the dear Communist Party's policy and the 26th congress' historic decision!

On behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences, all Soviet scientists and himself, Comrade A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the academy congratulated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Your entire life, he said, has been a model of devotion to our people, and a model of service to them. You went through the entire war where the going was most difficult, you know from your own experience the disasters that war brings to the peoples and it is right that everyone worthy of the name of people on our planet welcomes and approves your actions aimed at averting war. Your name, dear Leonid Ilich, has become the symbol of the struggle for the peoples' peace and happiness. I know and deeply believe that your struggle and the struggle of our party for peace will save the lives of hundreds of millions of people and will ultimately exclude war from mankind's everyday environment.

You have devoted your entire life to the struggle for our people's happiness. Therein is your strength and your great humanism for which all Soviet people love you.

To develop society's productive forces for the full satisfaction of our people's needs and for ensuring our motherland's complete security — such is the task that you have set Soviet science. And our scientists will exert every effort to fulfill this commission.

Throughout the history of the titanic struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution, for strengthening and defending its gains and for the building of socialism and communism, stated Comrade Y.U. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, the Leninist CPSU has reared a remarkable galaxy of party and state figures of whom Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a vivid and outstanding representative.

L.I. Brezhnev's services in implementing the teaching of the brilliant Lenin, in building a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union and in strengthening and defending the gains of October and of the entire world socialist community and in defending and strengthening peace and the security of the peoples are inestimable.

Linked with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's name are the further development and deepening of the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship, founded by the great Lenin and by the intrepid Suhebaatar, which is now embodied in joint creative labor at numerous new construction sites and in international production collectives on Mongolian soil and at combat posts for protecting and defending our socialist gains.

Cordial congratulations and warm words of greeting were addressed to the jubilarian by Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; Comrade D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; Ye.P. Slavskiy, a USSR minister; Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Comrade M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; and Comrade K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

They stressed that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid and heroic life is a model of the immeasurable amount that a man can do when the main purpose of his life is service to the people and the party's cause. The very great prestige of Lenin's party which epitomizes the intellect, honor and conscience of our era, is connected with Leonid Ilich's activity.

In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the talent of a major statesman is organically combined with simplicity and modesty. The entire life of the worthy son of the working class has been subordinated to the people's interests, to raising the working people's living standard, to increasing the country's economic potential and to the comprehensive development of all the union republics. Soviet people are grateful to Leonid Ilich for his tremendous efforts directed toward the prosperity of our beloved motherland and to the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

The strengthening of the world socialist system and the progress of all mankind are linked with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's name. His contemporaries know him as a passionate champion of peace who creatively develops and consistently pursues a Leninist foreign policy.

The speakers expressed the wish that for many years to come Leonid Ilich's mighty talent and very rich experience of life should continue to serve the motherland, the Communist Party and all who struggle for social justice and for the triumph of communism in just such an inspired and fruitful way.

Zhivkov Speech

AU211111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at the 19 December Kremlin reception in honor of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, dear comrades and friends, the Bulgarian party and state leadership and our people bestowed on me the great honor of personally greeting you Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on your 75th birthday, and convey to you warmest and most cordial greetings.

The life and activity of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev are a bright and inspiring example of purposeful, inspired and selfless service of the great cause of communism. They are inseparable from the historic destiny of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The peaceloving and democratic forces and all honest people throughout the world are listening with hope to the voice of Comrade Brezhnev, because they know that the first party and state leader of the USSR is a firm and passionate fighter for preserving and strengthening peace, for detente and cooperation among nations and for the calm and happiness of billions of people.

In the person of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we, the communists of all continents, see the heir and creative and tireless continuer of the ideas and cause of our immortal teachers — Marx, Engels and Lenin. We highly value the substantial and continuing contribution of Comrade Brezhnev to strengthening the unity and unity of action of the international communist and workers' movement and of the revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The peoples of the socialist community know that the ideas, initiatives and direct participation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are incorporated in the new successes of the countries of real socialism during the last decades.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian working people, for whom the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and fraternity are a permanent component of their national character, are deeply grateful to Leonid Ilich for being a fighter in the most fruitful stage of the comprehensive coming together between our peoples, parties and countries, and between the millions of Bulgarian and Soviet people.

As much as I try to be brief in my speech about the communist, leader, statesman, politician and social figure Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I cannot help mentioning his irresistible charm as a man of highest spiritual and moral values; a considerate, sincere, cordial, kind and responsive man. All of us who have had contact with him, leaders and simple working people, cherish deep in our hearts dear memories of the meetings and talks with our friend, comrade and brother Leonid Ilich.

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, on the day of your 75th birthday the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people most cordially greet you through me.

Stay alive and healthy, dear Leonid Ilich, for our general happiness, for the well-being of the Soviet people, for the cause of world peace and for the triumph of communism!

Congratulations!

ZHUKOV PRAVDA ARTICLE LAUDS BREZHNEV

PM231301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov, "member of the WPC Presidium": "For the Sake of Peace!"]

[Text] In these troubled days, when the U.S. and NATO leaders are trying with all their might to halt and reverse the peaceful development of international relations which has already gone down in history under the name of detente, you involuntarily recall the imposing words uttered by V.I. Lenin less than a month after the October victory and the proclamation of the decree on peace:

"The struggle for peace has now begun. It is a hard struggle. Anyone who thinks that peace is easy to achieve, that we only have to mention peace for the bourgeoisie to bring it to us on a plate, is a very naive person." Vladimir Ilich then stated resolutely: "Soviet power has begun the struggle.... No malice and no slander will stop us on this path.... We will not be stopped by the frenzied hatred which the bourgeoisie displays toward us and toward our advance to peace."

This persistent struggle is in its seventh decade. There have been both successes and setbacks during it. But even at the hardest, most painful time, when the land of the soviets was subjected to the frenzied onslaughts of the fascist hordes who hated us, our people did not lose their faith in the ultimate success of our movement toward peace initiated in 1917. As the poet said, we waged our mortal battle not for the sake of glory but for the sake of life on earth. Yes, we waged it for life on earth, for peace throughout the world guaranteeing life for mankind.

The guns of World War II fell silent long ago. But the battle for peace -- now, fortunately, a bloodless one, but still unbelievably hard -- is not abating. And it is perfectly natural that for nearly 18 years now it has been headed by one of those who, passing through the entire war "from start to finish" ["ot zvonka do zvonka"], knows the value of peace -- Army Commissar Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Let us recall what the situation was like on our planet in the memorable October of 1964 when, at the wish of the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev accepted the responsible and difficult assignment of the party leadership.

Although over 19 years has already elapsed then since the end of the war, the borders which had formed in Europe as a result had still not been acknowledged, which kindled a spirit of revanchism in the West. The military preparations in the United States and NATO were being stepped up. In Western Europe a dangerous game had begun around the project for so-called "multilateral" nuclear forces. There was open discussion about "how many fingers would be on the nuclear button" -- this implied that, in violation of the Potsdam agreements, the FRG might gain access to mass destruction weapons.

U.S. aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was expanding in Asia. The situation was unsettled in the Caribbean region -- provocations against Cuba were continuing there. Gunfire continued unabated in Africa. In the cities of the former Belgian Congo there was bloody carnage unleashed by Belgian paratroops sent there aboard U.S. aircraft. The colonialists were trying to suppress the national liberation movement.

Enormous efforts were required to ease the ever-mounting international tension.

L.I. Brezhnev took up the supreme leading post in the party fully armed with the rich experience he had already accumulated in the struggle to resolve the enormous tasks which faced and continue to face our party in all spheres of social life, above all in strengthening the country's security and building lasting peace.

Questions of foreign policy and international relations occupied a large place in L.I. Brezhnev's activity when he was elected a member of the party Central Committee Presidium, Central Committee secretary and then chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

As head of the supreme organ of state power, in the course of talks with the leaders of many states when he met them in Moscow or abroad, he raised and successfully resolved fundamental problems of international relations.

These successes gladdened all those who cherish the cause of peace and generated unconcealed malice in its enemies. Matters reached the point where on one occasion in the early sixties, when L.I. Brezhnev was flying off on his latest peace mission to the African countries, his aircraft was fired on in neutral airspace over the high seas.

Very well aware that the enemies of peace would stop at nothing if they succeeded in attaining a decisive superiority in strength, L.I. Brezhnev paid unremitting attention to the creation of a proper material base for our power's security -- the party Central Committee assigned him questions of developing heavy industry and capital construction, supplying the armed forces with sophisticated equipment, and developing spaceflight.

In fulfilling these responsible assignments, he did everything necessary to prevent our enemies from creating military superiority over us. Even then he was guided by the only sensible principle in our time -- the principle of parity of forces and equal security, on which basis the arms race could be excluded from international life.

Soon after his election to the top leadership post in the party, L.I. Brezhnev, speaking at a meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 3 December 1964, stated most resolutely that our party would augment its efforts in the struggle to halt the arms race, relax international tension, create favorable conditions for resolving urgent international issues, and consolidate trust among states.

He called for the consolidation of the unified anti-imperialist front, that mighty force capable of halting the slide toward a new world war.

At the 23d party congress L.I. Brezhnev advanced a detailed program of action aimed at safeguarding the peaceful development of international relations. This development was defined by four avenues: first, cohesion and unity of action among the fraternal socialist countries; second, tireless action aimed at strengthening the unity of the world workers movements; third, all-round consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the young states embarked on the path of noncapitalist development, the leading detachments of the national liberation struggle, and the forces of the nonaligned movement; fourth, the steady development of relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states.

Many newspaper pages would be needed to enumerate what has been done since then, what has been achieved in the process of the implementation of the peace program proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress and then developed and supplemented at the 25th and 26th congresses and supported by the Soviet people and the fraternal parties and states.

Everyone remembers that the seventies passed under the sign of the unprecedented development of direct, open and constructive contacts between the socialist and capitalist states at all levels, including summit level.

As a result of these talks many treaties and agreements were concluded of abiding significance for the cause of peace. L.I. Brezhnev, unstinting in his efforts in the struggle for the peace program's implementation, made a decisive contribution to the attainment of these results. And it was such a hard -- oh, such a hard -- task!

We journalists who covered Leonid Ilich's numerous meetings with the heads of capitalist states in the USSR and abroad remember this well.

Let us recall just a few stages in this hard work.

Moscow, 1970. A truly historic treaty is signed between the USSR and the FRG based on the recognition of the inviolability of the borders formed in Europe at the end of World War II. This treaty gave the go-ahead for the signing of similar treaties between the FRG and Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Paris, 1971. The principles of cooperation between the USSR and France are signed -- the first document of this kind, which subsequently served as a model for a whole series of very important international agreements.

Moscow, 1972. The basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States are signed, as is a whole series of treaties and agreements, including the agreement on strategic arms limitation based on the principle of the sides' parity and equal security.

Washington, 1973. The agreement on the prevention of nuclear war is signed. The USSR and the United States solemnly declared that they would act to prevent the emergence of situations which could cause a dangerous aggravation of their relations and so as to avoid military confrontations and rule out the outbreak of nuclear war between them and between each side and other countries. Agreement was reached that each side would refrain from the use or threat of force against the other side, against the other side's allies or against other countries.

Vladivostok, 1974. L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President G. Ford agree on the basic principles of a new strategic arms limitation agreement -- SALT I -- based once more on the principle of the sides' parity and equal security.

Helsinki, 1975. The all-European conference, the idea for which had been advanced by L.I. Brezhnev back in the mid-sixties, ends in a brilliant success for the cause of peace. The socialist countries, which actively supported this idea at their summit meeting in 1966, struggled for many years for the convening of conference. The heads of 35 states signed the conference Final Act which precisely and clearly formulated the principles of peaceful coexistence among states.

Vienna, 1979. As a result of talks lasting 7 long years L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter sign the second strategic offensive arms limitation treaty -- SALT II -- and agree to begin preparation for the conclusion of a third treaty -- SALT III....

This series of successful political actions of the greatest significance generated an enormous response throughout the world and considerably altered the international climate. A spirit of political detente prevailed, in whose atmosphere mutually advantageous economic, scientific and cultural relations successfully developed between states and peoples belonging to different social systems.

All people of good will paid tribute to L.I. Brezhnev as the main architect of detente. Is it possible to forget how warmly he was congratulated by the heads of many states at the climactic ending of the all-European conference?

I remember how in Helsinki B. Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of neutral Austria, told me with relief: "A new international atmosphere has been created, making it possible to resolve the most complex problems which seemed insoluble comparatively recently. All this has happened to a tremendous extent thanks to the leader of your state. You know that I have lived in the world of politics for over 20 years and have considerable experience, and I remember the difficult path we have traveled. There has been everything: There have been highs -- you remember the signing of the Austrian treaty -- and there have been lows. The situation has now improved, now deteriorated again. But never before has there been such an atmosphere of mutual cooperation."

And Prime Minister P. Trudeau of Canada, which is a NATO member, greatly impressed by L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Helsinki, said frankly: "We can treat the Soviet Union's policy in different ways. But all of us in the West acknowledge that Mr Brezhnev is the father of this conference."

Yes, the planet assessed at their worth the merits of the leader of our party and state in asserting detente. And it is no accident that during these years Leonid Ilich's works, speeches, articles and interviews enjoyed and continue to enjoy ever growing success among a mass readership throughout the world. Foreign publishing houses are printing his books increasingly frequently. The words of the head of our party and state resound with weight and authority in many, many languages.

When he was awarded the international Lenin prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples" and then, 2 years later, the F. Joliot-Curie "Peace Gold Medal," thousands and thousands of letters of greetings and thanks were sent to the Kremlin.

I think that the common features of all those who actively supported these lofty and deserved awards were expressed at the time by the outstanding Italian artist and public figure Renato Guttuso. "This man," he said of Leonid Ilich, "embodies the ideals of human brotherhood on earth which comprise the main content of Leninist policy, of the goals which faced the October Revolution, of the main thing at the basis of the Soviet man's activity and moral countenance."

But never for a minute has the leader of our party and state allowed himself to be satisfied with what he has achieved. Analyzing the daily realities of the world and aware of the political morals of capitalism, he could not fail to take into account the possibility of new complications, new zigzags in the West's policy, perfidious new maneuvers by the implacable opponents of detente. Addressing the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow on 26 October 1973, he warned:

"What has been achieved on the path toward peace needs to be tirelessly developed. This path will continue to be no simple one. Many obstacles will have to be overcome and many counterattacks from the enemies of peace will have to be repelled."

This warning sounds particularly topical now that the world has been faced with the present U.S. leaders' sharp deviation from detente toward the acute intensification of tension, from cooperation toward confrontation. They are repudiating the treaties and agreements signed by their predecessors, are desperately forcing on the arms race, resurrecting the cold war, replacing diplomacy with saber-rattling, and cynically boasting of their intention to achieve military superiority.

Under these conditions the struggle for the conservation of everything of value accumulated in international relations over the past 17 years and for further advance along the path of detente is becoming particularly complex.

Enormous restraint is required, nerves of steel are needed, and it is essential to have the ability to rebuff rapidly and resolutely those who are provoking us to abandon detente, the ability to preserve the Leninist course toward peaceful coexistence between antagonistic social systems. Fortunately, these are precisely the qualities possessed by the courageous and staunch leader of our party and state.

In his letter to U.S. President R. Reagan L.I. Brezhnev wrote on 25 May this year: "...We are not seeking confrontation with the United States, we are not encroaching on legitimate U.S. interests. We want something else -- we want peace, cooperation, a feeling of mutual trust and good will between the Soviet Union and the United States. Guided by this sincere desire, we are now offering the United States and the other Western countries honest, constructive talks and the search for mutually acceptable solutions to virtually all the major questions existing between us...."

It was in precisely this spirit that the Soviet delegation embarked, in Geneva on 30 November, on talks with the U.S. delegation on one of the most important issues -- the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. It is in precisely this spirit that the USSR is prepared to begin talks immediately with the United States on strategic arms limitation.

In the present tense atmosphere special significance attaches to L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. His talks and conversations, meetings and speeches there were a major act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The far-reaching proposals formulated by the head of our party and state during this visit serve the very great goal of finding a mutually acceptable accord on how to spare Europe nuclear conflagration.

Summing up the results of this extremely important visit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers stated: "One of the main conclusions stemming from L.I. Brezhnev's talks in the FRG is that the states, irrespective of their social systems or membership of particular military alliances, must make every effort and continue to work together for the consolidation of peace and the restoration of a climate of detente and trust."

The antiwar, antimissile movement which has now developed spontaneously in Western Europe and is growing in the United States itself shows eloquently that the Soviet leadership's calm, peace-loving and at the same time firm position coincides with the permanent interests of the multinational people's masses.

Ahead are new battles for peace in the interests not only of our people but of all mankind. They will continue to be headed and skillfully guided, on the basis of the victories already achieved on this path, by Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, whom the people rightly call the marshal of peace.

The sacred and just political battle for peace is being waged with new force. And we firmly believe in its ultimate success.

ARMY GENERAL WRITES ON BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY

PM231105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Army General M. Kozlov article: "An Inspiring Example of Service to the Motherland"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their loyal sons the servicemen are marking, in an atmosphere of political upsurge and labor enthusiasm in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, ardent fighter for communism, peace and international security and true continuer of Lenin's cause.

His inexhaustible energy and initiative, indefatigable and fruitful theoretical, political and organizational activity for the sake of the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideals and tireless struggle for peace and social progress have won for L.I. Brezhnev high international prestige, profound respect and sincere love from communists, all the Soviet people and the servicemen of the armed forces.

1.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's entire life has been inseparably linked with the people's life. All his activity is an inspiring example of selfless service to the motherland, the Leninist party and the cause of communism. A true son of the working class and the working people, at decisive moments in our history he has invariably been where the intensive struggle was underway for socialism; the people's happiness; the honor, freedom and independence of the Soviet motherland -- in the front ranks of the builders and defenders of the new society.

Having joined the Komsomol at the age of 17 and the ranks of Lenin's party in 1931, L.I. Brezhnev was present on the shock salients of the development of socialist industry and the kolkhoz system in the years of the first 5-year plans, which he describes impressively in his recently published book of "Memoirs."

Since 1938 L.I. Brezhnev's life has been devoted to party work. On the eve of the war he was secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom for the defense industry, and devoted himself entirely to the important cause of providing the army with military hardware and equipment.

During the Great Patriotic War, from its first days to its last, in the front line of the struggle against fascism and in the heat of the fighting and combat, L.I. Brezhnev showed personal courage and heroism. As deputy chief of the Southern Front Political Directorate, chief of the 18th Army Political Section and chief of the 4th Ukrainian Front Political Directorate, he did great political and organizational work to mobilize the troops to the successful fulfillment of combat tasks. He participated actively in the preparation and execution of major military operations in the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Ukraine and in the liberation of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia from the fascist occupiers.

One unforgettable page in his military career is his participation in the fierce fighting at Novorossiysk, which Leonid Ilich describes in his book "Malaya Zemlya." This work, which is of tremendous inspirational force, has become a textbook for Soviet military cadres. It convincingly shows the mass heroism of the defenders of the motherland and the military skill of command cadres and reveals the sources of our victory over a strong enemy.

In the first postwar years, as head of the party organizations of Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts, L.I. Brezhnev was once again in the front line, this time on the labor front. He participated directly in the rebirth of the V.I. Lenin Dneproges and the Zaporozhstal metallurgical giant.

In July 1950 L.I. Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and in October 1952 -- candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

From 1954 L.I. Brezhnev was in leading party work in Kazakhstan. The party instructed him to lead the struggle for grain in the virgin lands which were being opened up. In resolving this task L.I. Brezhnev displayed Bolshevik efficiency, persistency, purposefulness and the ability to unite the efforts of many thousands of people, who had come together from all over the country.

In subsequent years, after becoming a member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium (1957) and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (1960), L.I. Brezhnev played an outstanding part in the growth of the motherland's industrial, scientific and technical potential; in strengthening its defense might and in the organization and implementation of programs to open up outer space and made a great contribution to the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the Soviet state.

High recognition by the party and people of L.I. Brezhnev's services as a leader of the Leninist type came with his unanimous election as first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in October 1964 and, after the 23d CPSU Congress in 1966, as general secretary. In 1977 L.I. Brezhnev was also elected head of state -- chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For 17 years L.I. Brezhnev has been a worthy head of our party's Leninist staff, devoting all his knowledge, organizational talent, great experience of life and wisdom as a leader to selfless service of the people. His name is inextricably linked with the growth of the party's leading role in communist building; the tremendous achievements in implementing the CPSU's economic policy and developing socialist democracy; the building of mature, developed socialism -- the highest achievement of social progress to date -- in our country and the elaboration and adoption of the Constitution of the world's first socialist state of the whole people.

One of L.I. Brezhnev's main services to the party and people is the establishment and development of Leninist principles and norms in the life of the party and society and a Leninist style in the activity of party and state organs as a most important condition of our success.

L.I. Brezhnev has made a great contribution to the creative elaboration of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concept of the developed socialist society. His ideas on questions of the growth of socialist industry; modern agrarian policy; increasing the efficiency of social production, its intensification; the combination of scientific and technical progress with the advantages of the socialist system; the improvement of social relations and the communist education of the working people are of fundamental significance.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress is a new contribution to the theory and practice of communist building and an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. In that report L.I. Brezhnev gave a profound scientific analysis of the party's domestic and foreign policy, our country's economic and social development and the vital problems of today, put forward and substantiated the party's strategy and tactics in the next stage of communist building and comprehensively examined the main directions of the CPSU's activity in further strengthening the positions of world socialism.

2.

In his speech closing the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the party focuses all its forces in two interconnected directions: One is communist creation, the other is the strengthening of peace. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state.

This is determined by the nation of our socialist system. The party does everything possible to ensure the most favorable foreign policy conditions for the Soviet people's peaceful labor, to prevent war and to curb the arms race.

L.I. Brezhnev, head of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, makes a great personal contribution to the struggle for peace and international security. He is the initiator of our state's most important foreign policy actions aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and at relaxing and lessening international tension. His organizational activity in the foreign policy sphere and in the struggle for peace is truly indefatigable. At each stage in the development of the international situation he creatively defines the main problems whose resolution will do most to ensure the preservation of world peace.

In the early seventies, on L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, a number of meetings were held with leading U.S. figures, as a result of which it was possible to achieve important agreements aimed at preventing nuclear war and limiting strategic arms.

Much work has been done under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership to strengthen the USSR's international positions and ensure the political and international-legal consolidation of the results of World War II, including the present borders in Europe. This has helped to lessen tension on the European Continent, where the biggest military groupings directly confront each other.

L.I. Brezhnev had an exceptionally important role in the convocation of the all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada and the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki. That conference was an event of tremendous international significance and an important step in consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

But at the beginning of the eighties the world situation once again deteriorated sharply, through the fault of reactionary forces. The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, under cover of the "Soviet military threat" myth, launched an unprecedented arms race. NATO's plans for deploying considerable numbers of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. President's decision on commencing the production of neutron weapons and the efforts to foist on the peoples the idea that nuclear war could be "limited" are sinister in nature. All this has sharply stepped up the danger of a new world war. Giving a realistic assessment of the situation which has arisen, L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that today the state of affairs in the world requires new, additional efforts to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen international security. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th party congress has met with warm approval and support among the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

The consistency and persistence with which our party is implementing the peace program is convincingly indicated by L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. This was really a peace mission, in the fullest and highest sense.

L.I. Brezhnev devotes much effort and energy to the struggle to strengthen the world system of socialism, to rallying the socialist community countries, to developing all-round cooperation between them and to promoting joint actions by them in the international arena in the interests of the cause of socialism and the strengthening of peace.

3.

While implementing an active, peace-loving foreign policy, at the same time the CPSU never forgets Lenin's precept -- to always be on guard against imperialism's intrigues and to cherish the country's defense capability.

In its activity it proceeds on the basis that while imperialism exists, the danger of the outbreak of wars also persists; until universal and complete disarmament has been achieved, the military force of socialism must be counterposed to the military force of imperialism. A love of peace and constant readiness to resolutely rebuff an aggressor merge in a single whole in the party's policy.

In conditions where the international situation remains complex and tense and the United States and the other NATO countries are spinning the flywheel of the arms race as fast as they can, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are forced to strengthen their own defense capability, improve their armed forces and maintain them in a state of high combat readiness. Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, attaches very great significance to these questions. "...Our country's defense capability, the might of the Soviet Armed Forces and the name of L.I. Brezhnev are inseparable," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, has said. "In his tireless activity in leading the party and state Leonid Ilich devotes day-to-day attention to questions of military building and makes a tremendous contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability and the combat might of the army and navy."

Under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership and with his direct participation, the important tenets of Soviet military doctrine, strategy and military art in general are elaborated and the main directions are defined for strengthening the country's defense capability and the armed forces' might, increasing their combat potential and combat readiness and strengthening collaboration with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries.

Our military doctrine, as L.I. Brezhnev has stressed repeatedly, is purely defensive in nature. The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and is not about to attack anyone. Everything Soviet people do in the military sphere they do in order to defend themselves and their friends against attack and to prevent aggression. Everything for the country's defense, and nothing more. "We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over the other side," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress. "That is not our policy. But nor will we permit such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, like attempts to talk to us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile!"

L.I. Brezhnev displays tireless concern for ensuring that our armed forces are equipped with sufficient quantity of armaments and hardware and that Soviet servicemen always have the most modern weapons, and the imperialists must reckon with this.

Leonid Ilich devotes constant attention to improving Soviet servicemen's combat skill and improving the efficiency and quality of troops' combat training. During his trip to Siberia and the Far East he was present at a tactical exercise by troops of the Far Eastern military district and a two-sided exercise by forces of the Pacific Fleet and visited a number of units and ships and military subunits near Chita, where he served in a tank unit in 1935-36.

In present-day conditions the role of the spiritual factor in security victory is growing. That is why the party and L.I. Brezhnev display tireless concern for improving ideological education and political work in the armed forces. Under L.I. Brezhnev's direct leadership and with his personal participation, a harmonious system of political organs and party and Komsomol organizations is steadily improving and operating effectively in the army and navy.

L.I. Brezhnev devotes daily attention to increasing the armed forces' combat readiness, which, as he has noted, is the culmination of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war. Under his leadership a number of measures have even implemented to improve the organizational structure of the troops and the style and methods of activity of military administration organs.

Taking into account the fact that the main role in ensuring the armed forces' combat readiness is played by officer cadres, our party devotes great attention to training, teaching and educating them. L.I. Brezhnev displays tireless concern for this too. He has repeatedly addressed graduates of military academies. His advice on further deepening theoretical knowledge and acquiring the habits of troop management are remembered by all officers.

Leonid Ilich devotes great attention to strengthening combat collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, he directly studies questions of improving the machinery of the fraternal countries' military organization and meets regularly with their leading military figures. Delivering the report at the 26th party congress, L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "...The military-political defensive alliance of the socialist countries truly serves peace. It has everything it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains. And we will do everything possible to ensure that this remains true!"

Army and navy servicemen -- from enlisted man to marshal -- are profoundly aware that the source of the Soviet Army and Navy's strength lies in the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by L.I. Brezhnev. We respond to the tireless concern of the party and L.I. Brezhnev for strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness with determination to fulfill with honor any task set by the party and government.

On the eve of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday Soviet servicemen send him warm, cordial wishes for good health and inexhaustible energy in his work for the benefit of our motherland and for the sake of communism and peace.

MOVIES, PHOTO ALBUM ACCLAIM BREZHNEV ACTIVITIES

PM291029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to a Loyal Leninist"]

[Text] "The party is the mind, the honor and the conscience of our epoch" is the subject of a series of films that began in Moscow 14 December. Movie theaters, palaces of culture and clubs are showing documentary films illustrating the indestructible unity of the party and the nation, the glorious life of that outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and his indefatigable and fruitful activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of the concepts of peace and communism.

Included in the program are the films "Lenin and the Times", "The Mind, Honor and Conscience of Our Age", "Along the Path of Peace and Detente", "Dearest Above All Things", "The Implicit Confidence of the Party and the People", "For the Sake of Peace on Earth", "Tale of a Communist", and other films.

A colorful album of documentary photographs entitled "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Pages From his Life and Activitiy" is devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of the communist party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement.

The many documents in this publication show L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as the representative of the working class and the entire Soviet people and as a leader of the Leninist type. Deep and indissoluble ties have always linked him with the people. Wherever the party has sent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev he has always fought for its great cause with characteristic energy and persistence. For communists, for hundreds of millions of people on every continent his name has become synonymous with Leninist principle-mindedness, consistent internationalism and selfless struggle for peace and social progress.

The album of photographs is published by the Planeta publishing house.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR ARCHITECTS' UNION

PM301255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Russia's Architects: Creating for the People"]

[Excerpts] Russia's architects are called upon to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the impressive program of communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. They see it as their main task to actively participate in the resolution of major social tasks, and to design cities and villages which meet the highest requirements. Creating for the people is honorable, responsible work.

The founding congress of the RSFSR Architects' Union began work in the Great Kremlin Palace on 16 December.

In the presidium were Comrades A.P. Kirilenko, M.S. Solomentsev and V.I. Dolgikh. V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dimitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; L.B. Yermin and V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; A.V. Aleksankin, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye. F. Karpova and V.I. Kochemasov, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Polyanskiy, first secretary of the USSR Architects' Union board; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; prominent masters of architecture and representatives of labor collectives and party, soviet and public organizations were also present.

Comrade M.S. Solomentsev's speech

Today is a solemn, festive day for Russia's architects; a day which will undoubtedly go down in the history of Russian and Soviet architecture. Today, a new association of the republic's creative workers -- the RSFSR Architects' Union -- begins its life.

It gives me pleasure, the speaker went on to say, to convey to you and, through you, to all Russia's architects and construction workers greetings and congratulations from Comrade Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich wishes you brilliant creative accomplishments and major new achievements in building cities and villages and creating works of architecture which are worthy of the era of developed socialism. Comrade Brezhnev expressed firm confidence that the republic's architects will continue to work staunchly for the benefit of the socialist fatherland and the great Soviet people and will devote all their efforts, talent and skill to them.

The RSFSR working people, like all the Soviet people, are working actively on fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and also Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum define the tasks of the party and the Soviet people in the sphere of the further development of the country's economy.

The creation of the Union of Russian Arthitects is intended to promote the further upsurge of construction and architecture. Together with construction workers and designers, arthitects persistently strive to increase the efficiency of capital construction and improve its quality.

A most important function of your creative union is to actively promote the fuller utilization of the scientific and production potential of designers, architects and construction workers and to direct their efforts toward the creative development of housing and civic construction and the formation of a vivid, original architectural and artistic face for our cities and villages. The union is called upon to stimulate the development of scientific thought, promote the unification of architectural theory and practice and help mold the professional and civic qualities of architects.

Contemporary Russian architecture, which is developing in close unity with the architecture of the fraternal union republics, has deep powerful roots and rich, glorious traditions, M.S. Solomentsev went on to say. We are proud that the names of the outstanding masters of our country's architecture in various times and generations rightly occupy a prominent place among the leading lights of architecture and their masterpieces are among the supreme achievements of world culture.

Soviet architects draw invaluable experience from the history of Russian architecture, and this helps them to create works which are truly of the people and which meet the requirements of the socialist society. We have every reason to say that in Soviet times the glorious heritage of Russian architecture has been enriched and its traditions have been worthily developed and augmented.

Russian architecture is resolving impressive tasks today, participating actively in mass housing construction, in accelerating the opening up of regions of Siberia and the far east and in developing the Non-Chernozem Zone. The republic's further economic and social development opens up great scope for creative activity by architects. At the same time it makes new demands on the quality of their work and the standard of urban development.

It is planned to construct apartment blocks with a total area of more than 300 million square meters in the RSFSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Special significance is attached to the problem of improving the architecture of housing and the mass types of cultural and consumer buildings and the formation of the comprehensive residential environment. Thanks to the constant attention of the Communist Party, a major industrial base has been created in the RSFSR, making it possible to carry out housing and civic construction on a large scale and at a rapid rate.

The artchitectural and artistic face of cities, residential districts and individual apartment blocks is determined by the quality of standard and individual designs. In general this quality is relatively high. But many standard designs have serious shortcomings and do not accord with social and urban development requirements or natural and climatic conditions. It must be admitted that there are virtually no good standard designs for regions of the extreme north, Siberia and the far east.

At present, M.S. Solomentsev said, more than 60 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are provided with comprehensive regional planning schemes. In the main all cities have general plans. This enables local party, soviet and economic organs to adopt a more well-informed approach to the resolution of territorial production tasks. However, in practice one still meets with instances of the violation of the comprehensive method of developing territories, errors in the choice of a site for new industrial enterprises, significant disproportions between production construction and housing and civic construction and laggardness with municipal services and engineering systems. It is particularly intolerable when severe laggardness in the development of engineering preparations in settlements is justified in terms of the need to speed up the commissioning of production capacities.

Unfortunately it has become customary with us for housing construction to significantly outstrip the rate of erection of cultural and consumer buildings and amenities. The necessary set of designs has still not been elaborated for apartment blocks with built-in or adjacent premises for trade, public catering, culture and consumer facilities. The use of such designs would not only make it possible to reduce disporportions in the development of housing and the service sphere, but would considerably enrich development, particularly in small towns and workers' settlements.

The supreme manifestation of architects' talent has always been ensemble development. Each element in such an ensemble, expressive in itself, must be an organic part of a unified architectural whole. This principle should also be taken into account in plans for the modernization of cities. The tactful incorporation of a new construction in the architectural environment and a respectful attitude to earlier development have always been and will remain the basis of the creation of complete ensembles.

The creation of an architectural, artisitic, monumental and decorative solution in the development of cities must take place in accordance with a single plan, with close collaboration between architects, sculptors and monument artists.

City and village ensembles are given their completed form and individual nature by the creation and utilization of small architectural forms and elements of the provision of amenities and greenery.

In determining measures for increasing architectural and artistic expressiveness in developing our cities it is necessary to give particular attention to questions of the economy. Economical methods of planning and design solutions, the careful expenditure of construction materials and the improvement of the operational qualities of all elements in the urban development complex will always remain on the agenda.

One urgent task of great national economic significance in urban development is to restrain the growth of big cities and stimulate the development of small ones, the speaker went on to say. The successful resolution of this task depends largely on coordinated actions by planning organs, ministries, local soviets and architecture services.

An integral part of Soviet urban development is concern for architectural and historical monuments and for linking them harmoniously with modern development. The multinational RSFSR is rich in such monuments, which reflect the many centuries of history of the country's urban development. More than 100 cities are in the historic category, while conservation areas have been created in many cities and workers' settlements.

In recent years, in work to restore and repair monuments of history and culture, considerable successes have been achieved in preserving them. However, far from everything has yet been done. A number of valuable monuments are being restored extremely slowly and their preservation is not ensured. Instances of violation of the conservation zones policy are by no means rare. It is necessary to deal strictly with those responsible for the preservation of monuments.

Our society's attention is focused on the further growth of the countryside and the provision of amenities there and on gradually overcoming the substantial differences between the city and the countryside. This is an important part of the Communist Party's present-day socioeconomic program.

In recent years institutes of the RSFSR Gosstroy, with the active participation of members of the architects' union, have done considerable work on creating modern rural housing projects. The method of creating individual rural settlement standards has fully justifed itself, making it possible to compare objectively and select the best of them for mass rural development.

An upsurge in rural construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone is associated with the further increase in agricultural production in the region, which, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words has written many glorious pages in Russian history. The RSFSR Architects' Union and architectural forces in oblasts and autonomous republics are called upon to ensure the proper standard of architecture in Non-Chernozem Zone villages.

One important avenue in rural development is the extensive use of prefabricated housing produced by rural housebuilding combines and enterprises of ministries and departments.

In many villages in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, the far east and the north, mainly in forest regions, good conditions exist for the production of timber houses. As the series production of wooden housing is extended, opportunities are improved for the revival of the noteworthy tradition of Russian wooden architecture.

Good preconditions exist for the resolution of the tasks facing the Russian architects. Architects in our country have extensive rights, are surrounded with great attention and enjoy well-earned authority and respect. Their duty is to use their rights fully and effectively, to display more energy and staunchness and to steadily improve their skill.

The vital source of Soviet architecture's strength lies in close cooperation between all the union republics' creative associations and the actively developing process of reciprocal influence and reciprocal enrichment of national architectures within the framework of a unified socialist culture. Permit me to express confidence that the RSFSR Architects' Union will make a worthy contribution to further strengthening fraternal collaboration among architects throughout our great multinational motherland.

It is necessary in every way to extend and deepen ties between creative unions and to make the exchange of leading experience and the achievements of creative thinking more active.

In conclusion M.S. Solomentsev said that the creation of the republic architects' union will enrich and activate Russian architects' creative activity and create favorable new conditions for the resolution of the tasks which the Communist Party sets for architects.

The congress continues.

RSFSR POTREBSOYUZ DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

PM291035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by M. Denisov, chairman of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz board: "Demand Has Become the Guideline: Reliable Services for the Population"]

[Text] The Basic Guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development approved by the 26th CPSU Congress plan a considerable increase in the production of consumer goods at consumer cooperative enterprises. Customer demand will be satisfied more fully through cooperative members' more effective utilization of local semi-finished and raw materials and through an increase in purchases of agricultural products from the population and procurements of wild fruit, berries, mushrooms and nuts. For instance, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz must increase its retail trade turnover to almost R46 billion by 1985 and increase it by 30 percent per capita. The production of goods at RSFSR cooperative members' own enterprises is to increase 23 percent. A 50-percent increase is planned in purchases of surplus agricultural products, while meat deliveries to the trade network are to be brought up to 2.4 million tons. Some R3.8 billion will be invested in construction, capital repair and comprehensive rationalization.

The seventies were a time of creating their own food industry for RSFSR cooperative members. About 100 canneries, over 50 enterprises for the production of beer and nonalcoholic beverages, a large number of sausage shops and about 2,000 modern bakeries were rapidly constructed. All this has made it possible to improve the population's provisions with foods in daily demand.

In the first 9 months of this year Russia's cooperative industry supplied the people's tables with R1.9 billion-worth of the most varied produce -- almost R100 million more than the plan. The targets were also overfulfilled for purchases of surplus agricultural products from the population.

Our targeted program for increasing our own resources provides for the solution of the problems of developing the production, transportation, storage, processing and sale of consumer goods. Here the task is not simply to increase purchases of agricultural products and raw materials but to restructure all the work of cooperative organizations within the framework of the country's unified food complex. In all, in the 11th 5-Year PLan we shall supply the trade network with various commodities worth R37 billion. Every sixth ruble of commodity turnover will be covered from noncentralized sources. This is a complex task requiring great vigor, initiative and businesslike enterprise from all Russian cooperative members.

The most important part here is played by modern forms of organizing purchases of agricultural produce. For instance, in the past 5-year plan we supplied the state with over 36 million tons of potatoes, fruit and vegetables. Almost half -- over 15 million tons -- was purchased from the population. At the same time there are still many serious shortcomings in carrying out procurements. Cooperative members are not fully assimilating agricultural product resources, allowing large losses, and are bringing only feelbe influence to bear on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which fail to meet supply contracts. As a result the plans for the purchase of cucumbers, onions, green vegetables, early vegetables and potatoes are underfulfilled from one year to the next.

Whereas quite recently in a number of RSFSR oblasts their own vegetable production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes enabled them to satisfy internal requirements, the picture has now changed. This year, for instance, Yardslavskaya Oblast asked for the import of 40,000 tons of potatoes, 5,000 tons of onions, and 15,000 tons of cabbage, while Ivanovskaya Oblast asked for cabbage, carrots and sugar beet.

The range of vegetable produce grown on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of some of the republic's oblasts has also narrowed.

A substantial source for swelling resources consists in fruit and vegetable growing partnerships [tovarishchestva]. The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Additional Measures for Increasing Agricultural Output on Citizens' Personal Subsidiary Plots" directs us toward establishing close contacts with these partnerships. The range of vegetables, fruits and berries in our stores largely depends on how we help their development. There are big reserves here, yet so far we are using no more than 13 percent of the total potato, vegetable and fruit crops harvested on personal subsidiary plots.

One factor retarding the expansion of purchases is the lack of reception centers and procurement workers, particularly in remote villages and hamlets. For instance, in the Perm, Kirov, Bashkir and Altay Potrebsoyuzes there are 3-4 rural soviets and over 2,000 households to each reception center. Taking this into account, in 1981 cooperative organizations open almost 4,000 further new reception centers so that all large villages and fruit and vegetable growing partnerships had such centers.

The increase of stocks of livestock products assumes special significance today. In the 10th 5-Year Plan Russian cooperative members bought 1,264,000 tons of meat from the population and kolkhozes. In addition over 127,000 tons were obtained thanks to the fattening of livestock and poultry on personal subsidiary plots. But meat procurement reserves are still great, in particular through the improvement of poultry procurement and rabbit raising. The following comparison can be cited as an example. Last year the Udmurt Potrebsoyuz fattened 8,000 rabbits, while the neighboring Chuvash Potrebsoyuz fattened just 400. Yet conditions there are in no way inferior.

We now have 205,000 hogs, 25,000 head of large and small cattle and 400,000 chickens, ducks and geese being fattened. Of course, a large quantity of fodder is required for them. Unfortunately there is a shortage of this fodder. Matters could be put right by producing fodder on our own lands, but in Tulskaya, Orlovskaya, Saratovskaya, Novosibirskaya and other oblasts cooperative members do not have these lands. Matters are no better with regard to their allocation of agricultural equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

Many goods bearing the cooperative trade mark account for an increasingly large share of overall sales in the countryside: 70 percent for grain and bread products; 30 percent for canned goods; 48 percent for nonalcoholic beverages and 15 percent for beer. At leading potrebsoyuzes the proportion of potrebsoyuz-produced goods in retail trade turnover is now 10-12 percent. We must make more effective use of local secondary raw material and production waste. Such opportunities exist in every rayon: Here there is willow for basket weaving and furniture, there straw for hats, there cane for souvenirs. Russian cooperative members have set the goal of increasing the production of nonfood goods by 25-30 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The measures taken by the republic's government to further develop the production of the most simple household and domestic goods have helped to increase their production, reduce irrational shipments and satisfy the rural population's requirements more fully. But the production of consumer goods using local raw materials and production waste is still not being developed actively everywhere. As a result rural trading organizations have been obliged to ship in the most basic articles from other economic regions. For instance, the Altayskiy Kray Potrebsoyuz receives coathangers from the north Caucasus, handles from Sverklovskaya Oblast, and rolling pins from Tataria. Surely that is not good management?

It is in by no means every store that countrydwellers can acquire fruit and vegetable farming implements, motor units [motobloki] with subassemblies of mounted implements for land cultivation, cast-iron stoves [pechnoye litye], harness items and many other purely "rural" goods. The cooperative trade system's orders for scythes, for instance, are satisfied only 50-60 percent each year. In the RSFSR scythes are produced by a single plant, in the settlement of Arti, Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry plans the plant's modernization only for the end of the 5-year plan. All this attests that the responsibility of industry and trade and of planning organs for the satisfaction of consumer demands must be enhanced.

The task now, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, is to eliminate supply stoppages as rapidly as possible and make fuller use of local resources and the potential of subsidiary plots. Russian cooperative members are well aware that the main way of attaining the goal set by the party is the enhancement of economic initiative and activity in improving services for today's rural inhabitants.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

LD291518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] At a session of the General Assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences which is taking place in the House of Scientists elections were held for members and correspondent-members of the Academy of Sciences.

Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the general assembly session.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD CONFERENCE OF ECONOMY

PM291239 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 December publishes on page one a LENTASS report on a 9 December conference at Leningrad's Smolnyy Institute of "gorkom and raykom first secretaries of Leningrad and its oblast and executives of the Leningradskiy Obkom and Gorkom," who discussed the performance in the first 11 months of 1981 by the collectives of enterprises and organizations in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and "other sectors" in the area. The report concludes by noting the appearance of "G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom" among party officials "participating in the conference's work."

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH ELEKTROSTAL VOTERS

PM041301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS reports: "Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is the RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Moskovskaya Oblast's Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug, met with voters 25 December. Addressing them he spoke of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, the 6th USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the 4th RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session. The soviets of people's deputies are to play an important role in realizing these tasks.

The same day V.V. Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostaltyazhmash association and other enterprises and organizations in the city of Elektrostal, familiarized himself with production and talked with workers and employees.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DECREES NEW RAYONS

WA171655 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Considering prospects for the development of the production forces and for the further strengthening of the leadership of the economy and improvement in consumer services, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To satisfy petitions of the Kashkadarinskiy, Surkhandarinskiy and Khorezmskiy oblispolkoms concerning the formation within the Uzbek SSR of the following rayons:

In Kashkadarinskaya Oblast:

Kokdalinskiy Rayon, with the Kokdal rural population center as its center.

To transfer to Kokdalinskiy Rayon the villages of Kokdal, Chiyal and Eski-Angor, part of the territory of the village of Uyshun within the bounds of the land tenure of Chirakchinskiy Rayon's sovkhozes imeni 50-letiya Uzbek SSR i Kompartii Uzbekistana and imeni Lenin and also the village of Charvador of Kasanskiy Rayon.

To transfer the village of Kalkama of Shakhrisabzskiy Rayon to Chriakchinskiy Rayon.

In Surkhandarinskaya Oblast:

Altynsayskiy Rayon, with the Karluk rural population center as its center.

To transfer to Altynsayskiy Rayon the villages of Vakhshivar and Sina and part of the territory of the village of Khazarbag within the bounds of the land tenure of the Sakharnyy trostnik Sovkhoz of Denauskiy Rayon and the villages of Dugaba, Karluk, Mirshade and part of the territories of the villages of Akarbulak within the bounds of the land tenure of the Leningrad Kolkhoz imeni Lenin within the bounds of the land tenure of the Shurchi Sovkhoz of Shurchinskiy Rayon.

In Khorezmskaya Oblast:

Yangibazarskiy Rayon, with the Yangibazar rural population center as its center.

To transfer to Yangibazarskiy Rayon the villages of Bagalan, Bokzala, Uygur, Chubalanchi, Shirinkungrad and Yangibazar of Gurlenskiy Rayon and the village of Ayakdorman of Urgenchskiy Rayon.

I. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

Tashkent, 23 November 1981.

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN AT WRITER'S BIRTHDAY MEETING

LD251152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday a solemn session at the Hall of Columns of the House of the Union was devoted to the 80th birthday of the classical writer of Soviet literature and communist Aleksandr Fadeyen. The session was attended by Comrades Demichev and Zimyanin, and by writers from Moscow and union republics.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEW MANAGEMENT METHODS

PM301555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving the Economic Management Mechanism"]

[Text] To make increasingly full use of the enormous advantages of the planned management of the socialist economy, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward the demand that the management of the economy be consistently improved, that the economic mechanism be perfected, and that its influence be enhanced on the growth of social production efficiency and the acceleration of its intensification.

"The solution of these questions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "is an integral part of the party's political and theoretical work."

About 30 months have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution on improving planning and perfecting the economic mechanism. During this time considerable methodological and organizational work has been done in all echelons of management and production. Over 80 normative documents have been approved and sent out locally, making it possible to begin a large-scale transition to the new economic management conditions in sectors and at enterprises. The plan for the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan is better balanced with the resources, has been compiled in light of the new methodological and normative documents and includes a series of large-scale targeted comprehensive programs.

The practical introduction of a more perfect economic management mechanism has begun in many sectors and associations and at enterprises and construction sites. With the new year virtually all machine building ministries and a number of other sectors will switch to planning production in terms of normative net output. Heavy and transport machine building and power machine building enterprises, the Moscow Gorispolkom construction materials industry and plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry have accumulated some experience of work under the new conditions. Nonetheless, the resolution on improving the economic mechanism adopted in July 1979 is being introduced only slowly and halfheartedly.

Essentially this important work has been left to drift at the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Nonferrous Metallurgy and Light Industry. They are still geared to the obsolete volume indicators and still intend only to carry out experiments to master the system at individual enterprises. How much time will it take to complete what is only preparatory work? There are instances where, in the process of introducing the new economic management methods, their essence -- gearing the system to attain good end results and improve production efficiency in every way -- is emasculated. This reduces the return on the measures which are introduced, discredits the idea, and generates in certain economic administrators doubt as to the expediency of reorganization. Although the enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are considered to be working in the new style, the output of equipment here continues to be reckoned in tons.

Any economic management mechanism, even the most perfect, can malfunction if the stability of plans is disrupted, if elementary order is not observed in management and production, if labor and execution discipline flags, and if responsibility for the deliveries plan is reduced. This can be felt particularly now at the end of the year, when many enterprises, having failed to meet their set targets, are appealing to ministries and local organs to lower their production plans. This trend is sometimes supported by those party committees which have still not rid themselves of the old work methods.

The new economic management mechanism presupposes a stricter balance between the number of jobs and the manpower resources in a region or city. However, many economic leaders are continuing to seek to obtain from the state budget more funds for the coinstruction of new blocks while leaving obsolete jobs unchanged. The problem of worker cadres is thereby aggravated and labor discipline reduced. It is essential to ensure that productivity at every workplace is the first thing to increase during the improvement of economic management methods.

The increase in the return on existing fixed capital should help this, too. The majority of associations and plants have kept within the set deadlines for compiling enterprise guidelines, as required by the decision on improving the economic management mechanism. However, this document has not yet become everywhere a means of eliminating disproportions in the development of individual production facilities or an important factor in the growth of the return on fixed capital. The enterprise or association guideline, as the production facility develops, must be renewed every year and thus help to compile stepped-up but at the same time realistic plans and to make better use of production reserves.

A powerful accelerator of economic growth is the mass introduction of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the term form is to become the basic one. By the end of this year it is planned to increase to 53-55 percent the proportion of workers organized into teams. Here it is important to create mixed multiple-skill teams whose wages are paid in accordance with a single job schedule, for it is precisely these collectives which work most productively.

Since as of the new year the introduction of more perfect methods of economic management will cover a broad range of sectors and enterprises, the success of the matter will depend largely on organizational and economic work locally. Not only economic but also party and trade union organizations must take part in it. Many party committees of Gorkovskaya Oblast enterprises have accumulated good experience, for instance. Methodological materials are carefully studied at seminars and in the economic education system and recommendations are approved for introducing collective forms of labor organization and for developing associations. The oblast has compiled targeted programs for reducing the proportion of manual labor, modernizing enterprises, and expanding the output of consumer goods. This work is within the power of any party organization.

The improvement of methods of administration and economic management is not a one-shot campaign but a systematic process prompted by the very course of the economy's development. Persistent work in this direction at all levels of management and production will make it possible to resolve more successfully the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the state plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN ON POWER OUTPUT, CONSTRUCTION

LD021600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan (TASS) -- Ignatiy Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, has noted in a PRAVDA interview that the 1982 construction program in the Soviet Union is directed at a well-proportioned and harmonious development of the economy and a rise in the standard of living of Soviet people.

He notes that in the development of the national economy priority is given to basic sectors and those determining technical progress. Particular attention is given to the fuel and energy complex. It has been and remains a motive force of the economy. Atomic power engineering is developing at a fast pace in the country's European part. By the end of the 5-year plan period nuclear-fuelled stations will be providing 220-225 billion kwh of electricity. The hydroresources of Siberia and central Asian rivers are being actively brought into use.

The Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coalfields and the western Siberian oil and gas complex are having a paramount effect on the development of the network of thermal power stations. These areas are providing the main increase in the extraction of oil, gas and coal. The ever-mounting extraction of oil and gas in this region requires the acceleration construction of a number of powerful pipelines.

Ignatiy Novikov stresses that one of the main special programs drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress is the all-round development and improvement of the agroindustrial complex. A total of R110 billion is being allocated for this. The builders are to erect hundreds of installations which will help to increase the productivity of crop farming and animal husbandry -- namely meat production complexes, poultry factories, livestock premises and hydrotechnical installations.

As always, attention is focused on questions of social development and raising the people's well-being. The plan provides for an increase in capacities to produce consumer goods. There will be no let-up this year in the scale of housing construction. This means that many more millions of families will receive new well-appointed apartments.

BREZHNEV CONGRATUALTES UKRAINIAN FACTORIES

LD011432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to all those involved in the construction of the Makeyevka cotton spinning factory, the Rubezhnoye hosiery factory, the Kiev felt factory and the Ordzhonikidze outer knitwear factory, and to the Ukrainian SSR's Ministry of Light Industry.

I cordially congratulate you, the greetings message says, on a great labor achievement, the successful fulfillment of your 1981 socialist pledges to bring into service, ahead of schedule, production capacities for turning out consumer goods. The light industry has acquired additional new up-to-date and highly mechanized production installations. The capacities which have been brought into service permitted the supply to the retail trade of additional output to the value of R2 million during the past year.

The results which you have achieved have been made possible by the concentration of labor and material resources on projects due for commissioning, by the businesslike interaction of all those involved in the construction and the purposeful political and organizational work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations. I am confident, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings message says, that the valuable experience which you have amassed will be widely disseminated and will serve the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and fresh labor achievements for the good of our homeland.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES AZERBAIJAN OIL WORKERS

LD022230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated the participants in the construction and development of a new oil refinery complex at the Azerbaijan oil refineries.

The congratulations message says that the creation of this complex is a major new step in the radical reconstruction and technical reequipment of the oil-refining industry of the republic, making possible a considerable increase in the efficiency of the production and the quality of the produced output, and more rational utilization of raw and material resources.

The close cooperation between the collectives of construction and assembly workers, designers and operating personnel, who under the leadership of the republican party organization have developed on a wide scale and made effective use of up-to-date construction technology was a decisive factor in the successes attained.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed his confidence that the collectives of construction and operation workers will exert all their efforts, knowledge and accumulated experience to ensure a further successful growth in economic potential and the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

AIR FORCE POLITICAL OFFICER DIES SUDDENLY

PM050857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Avn Mikhail Andreyevich Barabanshchikov, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly. He devoted all his conscious life to serving the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1940. M. A. Barabanshchikov was born into a poor peasant family in the village of Abatskoye in Tyumenskaya Oblast's Abatskiy Rayon in 1922. In recent years he headed the party commission under the Air Force Political Directorate.

[Signed] A.A. Yepishev, P.S. Kutakhov, A.A. Sorokin, M.G. Sonolev, A.D. Lizichev, L.L. Batekhin, A.N. Yepimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Golubev, M.N. Mishuk, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov, I.M. Moroz, V.I. Korolenko, V.I. Kuzovov, Yu.L. Potinov, K.P. Kazeykin, L.P. Vakhurshev.

OBITUARIES OF MILITARY COMMANDERS PUBLISHED

PM291627 [Editorial Report] A number of obituaries of Soviet military commanders are carried in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian.

The obituary of Col Gen Avn (retd) F.P. Polynin appears on page 4 of the 24 November 1981 issue of the newspaper and says in part: "Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen Avn (retd) Fedor Petrovich Polynin has died after a short, serious illness. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service to the socialist motherland, the Soviet people, and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1929. F.P. Polynin was born on 20 October 1906 in the village of Sukhoy Otrog, now in Balakovskiy Rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast."

Polynin's obituary is signed by the following: "O.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Petrov, V.F. Tolubko, A.I. Kolounov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, S.I. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunis, V.M. Shabanov, I.N. Shkadov, L.L. Batekhin, A.N. Yefinov, G.P. Mishuk, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov."

The 25 November issue of the paper carries on page 4 an obituary of Lt Gen Avn (res) V.G. Chertishchev which begins: "Lt Gen Avn (res) Vladimir Gerasimovich Chertishchev, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly. V.G. Chertishchev devoted his entire conscious life to serving the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1942. V.G. Chertishchev was born into an employee's family in the city of Serov, Sverolovskaya Oblast, in 1918."

The obituary ends with a list of signatories as follows: "P.S. Kutakhov, L.L. Batekhin, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Gluubev, M.N. Mishuk, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov, A.N. Katrich, A.G. Merezhko."

Col Gen (retd) P.T. Lukashin is the subject of an obituary appearing on page 3 of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's 12 December edition: "Col Gen (retd) Petr Timofeyevich Likashin, a prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, participant in the Great Patriotic War and CPSU member since 1928, died on 9 December 1981 after a lengthy illness. Death has taken from our ranks -- a combat comrade and a true son of the Soviet people who devoted all his strength and knowledge to strengthening the socialist state's defensive might. P.T. Lukashin was born into a peasant laborer's family in Kiyevskaya Oblast's village of Gorbulevo in 1906."

The signatories of Ludashin's obituary are listed as follows: "O.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Kolkunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov. A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, A.S. Zheltov, V.A. Goncharov, V.N. Dutov, A.M. Zvartsev, G.Y. Sredin, A.I. Getman, I.I. Gusakovskiy, P.I. Yefimov, N.A. Nachinkin.

FABRISOV ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN ARMY

PM170943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Maj V. Fabrisov, secretary of a battalion party bureau, under the rubric "Ideological Work: From the Standpoint of the Congress Demands": "We Are Internationalists"]

[Text] The conversation became animated, taking on more and more new colors and revealing the details of the people's customs in regions where the servicemen taking part in the conversation came from or had visited.... It was interesting to hear and watch the soldiers at that time and to rejoice warmly and sincerely together with them in the fact that we live in our beautiful, astonishingly diverse Soviet land.

"We have found something to talk about -- customs, customs," someone suddenly said. "All these are prejudices, vestiges of the past. We should rid ourselves of them, not admire them...."

Those taking part in the discussion fell silent, looking in preplexity at the man who had spoken, but there some who supported him:

"Well? It's true. We are the Soviet people, and we should all have identical customs...."

Lt G. Arepyev was standing not far from the soldiers who were speaking, and I thought he would now join in the conversation without fail: it was a very suitable moment for, so to speak, injecting the necessary accents. Arepyev was silent. And when I spoke to him about the lost opportunity, he observed with displeasure that it was neither the time nor the place for a talk about national customs and that much attention is already devoted to the international education of personnel in the sumunit.

That is indeed true. A soiree had been held very recently on the theme "The Map of the Motherland." A series of talks on the flourishing of the fraternal republics, a morning session on "Our Indestructible Fraternity"....

There are many events, including mass, large-scale ones. But do they all accord with the spirit of the time and the demands which the 26th CPSU Congress made on international education? Can each of them answer questions which are both of general significance and profoundly personal?

There was the morning session with the resounding attractive title "Our Indestructible Fraternity." How did it go? The report was "long, moralizing and decorous." The speeches gave shallow information of a general nature on the republics. That was all. A morning session" A soiree on a certain topic? Information on the union republics?

This and several other events held earlier were, as the saying goes, "as alike as peas in a pod." But there similarity is not the main problem. That rather derives either from the unsystematic nature of educational work or, conversely, from its excessively "organized" nature. That is how it happens that at a time when the soldiers are having a very interesting conversation about the people's customs and some people are drawing incorrect concusions, the officers standing by remains indifferent, while the party organization is preparing material for another talk over the map of the country on quite a different topic.

Of course, we put things right. And the discussion of customs continued. Communist officers cited vivid examples to explain to the servicemen that the formation of the new historical community -- the Soviet people -- does not preclude or retard the development of national peculiarities, but, on the contrary, promotes it in every way on the basis of mutual enrichment and flourishing.

Yes, internationalism has a firm, objective basis with us, but real internationalist fighters are not born -- they are made, in the struggle against any and every idea which is alien to us and against vestiges of the past. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress notes: "It is the party's sacred duty to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of the proud sense of belonging to the great, united Soviet motherland."

In discussing the tasks of international education in accordance with the congress' demands at a session of the battalion's party bureau, we spoke of the fact that this is no simple matter and that it requires political sensitivity and tact, that our educational and organizational activity must become more assertive and must be conducted systematically and comprehensively. In fulfilling in practice what was outlined, the party bureau members have organized the study of V.I. Lenin's works of the nationalities question and the fundamental principles of the development and strengthening of our peoples' friendship. We actively propagandize the heroic history of Lenin's party, the Soviet way of life and the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

As usual, the main emphasis is on individual work with people and on lively discussion of questions and problems. In the subunit commanded by Lt A. Burmistrov, Pvt Kh. Asaturov spoke at a seminar in the political studies group. Speaking of the industry's tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan, he cited examples from the practice of Tbilisi enterprises. A proposal was made: to help servicemen exchange stories about the deeds and plans of people from their own region. Soon a morning session was held, with the title "Serviceman, Talk About the People of Your Region." After this, theme "journeys" through the union republics became regular among us.

Soirees, morning sessions, talks, "journeys" -- all this is undoubtedly useful and necessary. But if, in a multinational collective, after a talk about friendship a young serviceman hears an insulting remark aimed at him, their effect is, you will agree, far from what was expected. So we organize and carry out international education in conjunction with the resolution of tasks in rallying the military collective.

A collectivist mentality provides the foundations for an internationalist mentality. And collective trips to shows and museums usually end in our unit with an exchange of impressions and opinions in conversations, at a soiree on a certain theme or in political studies. Then there are the celebrations in connection with anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Victory Day and the unit's anniversary, when Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Belorussians and Uzbeks have a particularly strong sense of the harmony of their hearts.... Or the solemn taking of the military oath and the bearing of the unit's combat banner....

In speaking of international education we must not lose sight of the study of the Russian language, which has long since become the language of mutual communication between the country's peoples. Russian language clubs are active in our subunits. We also take care to ensure that experienced specialists exercise patronage over young colleagues of non-Russian nationality. After the draft, acquaintance meetings are always held in the platoons. Young servicemen tell the comrades with whom they are to serve about themselves.

The search for the most accessible forms of international education is a necessary condition of successful work. But the main thing is for the content to be rich and for work to inculcate internationalism to form an organic part of the military education system. For instance, we have a vocal and instrumental ensemble in our unit. The amateur artists regularly perform for their comrades. But at times the repertoire is based on imitations of what are not the best models of concert art. So we lose sight of the need to develop tastes. Yet taste is the reflection of mental makeup.

We proposed that Komsomol activists hold musical soirees in the soldiers' club. At one of these the leader spoke about the best Soviet songs originating in various republics, the history of these songs and their world popularity. Library employees introduced us to the poems which had been set to music. It was an interesting event, and -- most important -- useful.

Of course, if such measures are held regularly and if they reflect the servicemen's life and spiritual requirements, there will necessarily be progress in this sector of education and the servicemen's knowledge and social practice will become richer.

In work in international education, as in all educational activity, nothing is trivial. And concern for deepening its content and improving its forms and methods has always been and remains one of the most important concerns for our party organization.

MARSHAL CRITICIZES WESTERN NUCLEAR THEORIES

PM290933 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Observer V. Morozov interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union, K.S. Moskalenko under the rubric "40th Anniversary of the Battle of Moscow": "Collapse of the Fascist 'Typhoon'"]

[Excerpts] Marshal K.S. Moskalenko was at the front during all 1,418 fiery days of the war. Commanding formations and troops of a number of armies, he participated in battles during the initial period of the war on the southwest salient, in the defense of Kiev, in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk and then in the major strategic offensive operations to liberate the Soviet Ukraine and fraternal Czechoslovakia from the enemy. Since the war the illustrious army commander has held a number of leading posts in the Soviet Armed Forces. Since 1962 he has been a USSR deputy defense minister. Our observer, the military historian V. Morozov, talked with him.

[Question] Throughout the postwar years bourgeois historians and Western propagandists have treated the history of the Battle of Moscow tendentiously and with distortions. On what are the falsifiers' efforts now being concentrated?

[Answer] Soviet scientific works and the memoirs of participants in the Battle of Moscow have already dealt a worthy and well-reasoned rebuff to the unscrupulous falsifiers of history. However, whenever the anniversary of this battle is celebrated, Western propaganda once again pushes its false postulates. When unscrupulous authors put forward, for example, the so-called theory of "turning points" in World War II, they "forget" to mention the Battle of Moscow. When speaking of the reasons for the failure of the fascist offensive, they reduce the whole affair to the defeated Hitlerite generals' old thesis of the difficult climatic and weather conditions of the Russian winter....

But in recent years a "new" thesis has been present in the falsifiers' "scientific" elaborations. On the basis of studying the experience of the last war they attempt to prove the "need" for and "acceptability" of a new march on Moscow....this time from the east. Because, so they say, all marches on Moscow that past aggressors have undertaken from the west have failed. One of these "researchers" -- a certain L. Palmer -- has written frankly and openly in the American magaziné ARMOR why they are now gambling on the eastern version of a new march on Moscow: "We cannot rule out the possibility that Red China might be our staunchest ally in a confrontation with Russia...." This, it turns out, is where modern "exercises in history" lead.

The Briton, L. Cooper, author of the book "Many Roads to Moscow," suggests another version of the future "victory" over Moscow. Rejecting various options of a land invasion, he openly alludes to the possibility of paving the way to the invincible Soviet capital...with nuclear strikes. This nuclear maniac, like many of his highly placed confederates, has been dealt a rebuff by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who said quite clearly in his recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question: "It is dangerous madness to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war.... Only someone who has decided to commit suicide would start a nuclear war and hope to emerge from it the victor.